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Washington.

Following is a copy of Hon. George Lunt's sonnet, which was read at the presentation of the statue of Washington to the City of Newburyport, Mass.:

"Throughout the world, among the sons of men,
What fame like thine, beyond the reach of time?
Heroes and kings, by history's supple pen
Emblazoned stand, too oftenest for crime;
But thy pure record, generous and sublime,
Reveals no stain nor blot, the light to mar
That shines through all those living lines that show
How honest duty was thy guiding star;
In the hard present, patient; and afar
Seeing the glorious future's radiant bow;
Great in the field, and in the chair of state,
Won for thy country's honor, simply great;
Thy country saw thee chiefest citizen,
The world proclaimed—'Behold the chief of men!'"

Which Way?

Children, stop your play,
And tell me which way
shall take to reach the city on the hill.
First the girl,
With a smile:
"This way;
Through the woods, across the stile,
By a brook where wild flowers grow,
Where the birds sing sweet and low;
Then you forget it is so far,
And how tired you are.
For the calm rests you, makes you still,
If you take this way to the city on the hill."

Then the boy,
With a frown:
"This way;
By the mill and through the town—
You will see the soldiers there,
Hear the drums and pass in fair;
Then you forget the way is long
While you walk in the throng.
For the noise wakes you, makes you thrill,
When you go this way to the city on the hill."

The Tile-Room at Deadwood.

For twenty years the old mansion at Deadwood, with its gables, mullioned doorways and embayed windows, had stood unoccupied. Colossal elms swept over it, rank shrubbery hid its lower windows, and lush grasses and weeds swamped the garden, yet still the place was beautiful. It is said to have been built after a magnificent estate in Wales; but no one remembered its origin. It stood on a great hillside overlooking the sea, and sailors and boatmen going by always looked up at it as something picturesque and grand.

The mansion stood solitary, yet was but half a mile from the village by the river crossing the plain beneath, and when, after this great trial of its indestructibleness, human life appeared there, it was immediately discovered by the surprised villagers. Half a score of men had mowed their way up the front door, had set every chimney smoking from the great fires built below, had hacked and hewed mercilessly at the overgrowth of intrusive shrubbery, and finally a carriage had come bringing a fair young girl with a mulatto attendant.

"I think it's—it's fearsome like, don't you, Miss Queenie?"

"Nonsense; it's delightfully antique and romantic. Only I'm not going to live in the dark. Tell the men to cut down those locusts, Patty; they shut out the sun and are worm-eaten beside. Oh, its going to be lovely here, Patty! I'll have those walks leading down to the gate just blazing with tulips in a month."

"What will you do for company, Miss Queenie?"

"Oh, Gdy is coming the first of May."

It was early in April then. The brave young heiress of Deadwood took bravely hold of the work in hand. She called the sunlight in through curtains of white lace. She hung the chamber walls with rose-colored paper. She spread bright rugs over the black walnut floors and filled the rooms with graceful bamboo and softly-cushioned furniture. And when her little dot was quite expended upon further details of china, books and statues, the girl sat down to enjoy the home she had made.

It was the first she had ever had; and after her homeless life rested in it with a feeling of satisfaction which had been found in no other source.

"I am glad Guy is poor, because now I can give him a home with myself," she murmured over her wedding clothes, which she was embroidering. "He shall have a buggy, and pick up a nice practice at the village; and so we have on good prospects after all."

For the matrimonial prospects of these young people of eighteen and twenty-two had looked doleful, very doleful, until the woman suddenly rose equal to the emergency.

"Deadwood is mine, you say, Mr. Quills?" she said to the lawyer.

"Yes."

"And it won't sell and won't let. And I have only five hundred dollars of interest money in bank stock?"

"Just so."

"Then I will live at Deadwood."

"Alone?"

"Well, yes, for the present; Patty and I," with a smile, sweet, yet quizzical, at the old lawyer's dismayed face.

So far all had succeeded better than she had dreamed possible. She had made the old mansion habitable and pleasant; and now if the fallow land were brought under a man's hand, the hitherto unprofitable piece of property might even yield an income for Miss Elinor St. Edgar and her husband, Mr. Quill declared.

But the things everybody expect seldom do happen after all, and the things nobody expected to transpire are always confronting us. After a blithe letter of invitation from his lady-love, Guy Blondel arrived at Deadwood one fine May day, and found Queenie, as everybody called her, so pale, so grave, so almost speechless, that he was dumbfounded.

"Not a single smile yet, Queenie? Why, what has come over you? Have you seen a ghost?"

The girl winced as if he had struck her.

"You do not believe in ghosts, Guy?"

"Certainly not; no sensible person does. But what has changed you so, Queenie? You chill and astonish me, you have altered so in a few weeks! And I expected to find you perfectly triumphant over your success, and ready to obey your directions and turn farmer-doctor at once."

"Guy, we can never be married."

"Queenie!"

"Something has happened to change all my pleasant hopes, Guy—something strange and unexpected, yet none the less conclusive." Then Queenie told her story.

"One of the rooms, Guy, I have not touched or altered—an apartment on the ground-floor, facing the north, finished with tile, and so cold, dark and gloomy that I found it quite a hopeless matter to make it healthy and pleasant. Yet it is a handsome room, with inlaid floor and tiles of such great worth that I wonder the old mansion has not been broken into and pillaged of them. Probably no one about here knows their worth. But, as I say, I left the tile parlor unchanged, even from the cobwebs and vews growing against the windows. But it is the only unpleasant place in the house, and its neighborhood to the bright little sitting-room I have made has never troubled me.

"One chilly, rainy night less than a week ago, and after I wrote you to come, I sat reading by the bright hearth-fire of my sitting-room until nearly twelve o'clock. Patty was asleep in a little room leading from it which is directly beneath my chamber, and the other two servants, housemaid and man, were asleep in their rooms in another part of the house. I had told Patty not to sit up; yet when it grew midnight the solitude of the great house weighed on me a little, and I felt loth to go up to my chamber. Finally I wrapped myself in my dressing-gown and lay down on a couch before the hearth, knowing that the great wood fire would keep the room warm till morning. I had lain there but a moment, I think, when I heard a voice in the room say, 'Look under the hearth of the parlor.' It was so distinct a voice that the room seemed to echo with it. I don't know why I did as I did do; I should thought I would have been afraid; but I sprang up, caught a light from the table, crossed the hall and opened the door of the parlor."

"Poor little Queenie! You had overexerted yourself, and your brain had grown excited and unsettled."

"But, Guy, I knelt down in that dark room by the hearth and passed my hand over the smooth tiles. Almost instantly I found that one was loose. It was small, and I pried it up with a hairpin. Here beneath lay a small, yellow, folded paper. I stared at it a moment, then took it out, and seeing, as I expected, that it was covered with writing, I only stopped to look once more around the silent black parlor, then hurried back to my sitting-room.

"Oh, Guy, it was no coincidence, my finding a paper in that place! The paper is of the utmost importance. You may see that for yourself. Here it is," and rising, Queenie took it from one of the corner cabinets secured to the wall, and placed it in Guy's hand. A bit of coarse, yellow parchment, the chirography quaint, the ink faded; but it was the written confession of one Gilbert St. Edgar that the estate of Deadwood had been wrongfully obtained, and that he had wrongfully defrauded the rightful line of inheritance; and he furthermore besought and instructed the finders of the paper, which he declared hidden under the hearth of the tile parlor for safe preservation a few days before his death, to restore the ill-gotten estate of Deadwood to its rightful inheritors. Guy Blondel's scholarly face grew grave and a trifle paler as he read. Anticipating what it boded for him, he made a strong effort for self-preservation.

"Queenie, dear Queenie, you surely don't mean that you are going to give up Deadwood and all our hopes for this old scrap of paper!"

"Deadwood is not mine, Guy."

"Oh, Queenie, don't plunge yourself into after-poverty and separate us for this unsubstantial idea!"

"I will not, if it is unsubstantial, Guy. I hope it may prove so. Let us both hope so, and be happy, at least until we find out," said the girl, making an effort to stave off her own discouragement. She was full of pity, too, for the pain of the young heart all hers in its freshness and strength. Yet nothing overcame the power of that honest blood which had come with the strong blue eyes. She held firm day after day, only replying to Guy's pleadings:

"Deadwood must be mine, Guy. If it is not mine, I do not want it. It would never be home else."

At last Mr. Quill, who had been sent for, came.

Queenie withheld the story of her dream, as Guy called it, but inquired, as quietly as possible, as to the existence of Gilbert St. Edgar.

"Oh, yes, my dear; your great-great-uncle. I never saw him, of course, but my father remembers him."

"I have a reason for wanting to see his penmanship, Mr. Quill," said Queenie. "Do you think there is any in existence?"

"Oh, yes; I know there is. My uncle, who was a friend of his, left a quantity of old papers and letters, among which are written bills of this same Gilbert St. Edgar. I'll look when I go home, and send you a specimen of the old man's chirography. Very interesting, these old relics, Miss St. Edgar."

And Mr. Quill partook of a delicious tea and rode back to town, never dreaming of the strained and anxious young hearts he had left behind him.

Two days later, inclosed in a facetious note inquiring when the wedding was to be, arrived from Mr. Quill a bit of yellow paper signed by Gilbert St. Edgar.

With the color ebbing from cheek and lips, Queenie and Guy compared it to the parchment taken from the hearth of the tile parlor; for it was identical, and the same penmanship. There could be no doubt.

"And now, Queenie?"

"Now all hope is at an end; at least for long years, Guy. But we may get rich by-and-bye, and then"—

Tried beyond endurance he flung the slender hand from his own. The next moment he turned with a bitter cry of remorse, and snatched the girl from the floor. She had fainted.

He never gave way after that. No more anger or reproaches. He realized that Queenie, too, suffered, and tried to comfort and sustain her.

The sad days went by. Queenie bid the dainty wedding garments even from her own eyes.

At length one evening—the last evening—a carriage whirled up the drive. The occupant, drenched with rain, sprang into the house and the room.

"Excuse my wet cost—rain right in my face all the way. Oh, hang preliminaries! Here are you young folks making yourselves miserable; both look as if you'd had a fit of sickness; and—and—why, by George, Miss St. Edgar, old Gilbert St. Edgar was as mad as a March hare, and finally killed himself in that tile parlor!" shouted Mr. Quill. "I didn't tell you before—sort of hated to dash a brave young thing like you; but they said the house was haunted, and a room where a suicide has been committed is an ugly neighbor to a lady's boudoir! But bless my soul! this old parchment ain't worth shucks—not worth shucks, my dear Miss St. Edgar. He never defrauded anybody of Deadwood. He inherited it from his brother, as honest a man as ever lived. I've looked up the proofs—been three days about it—and then came back as quick as I could to let you know the truth. Hang that old tile parlor! Seal it up! Tear it down! But, anyway, get married and be happy, young folks. Don't be frightened out of the wedding."

They took his advice—Queenie and Guy. The walls and floors of the old tile parlor were dismantled of their tiles, the whole north side turned into glass doors which opened into the garden, the walls hung with a paper of golden arabesques and rosebuds, and filled with a piano and harp, rose pink couches, books of poetry, pictures and marble Cupids and angels. The ghost of Gilbert St. Edgar never walked there again.—*American Monthly.*

Married in a Wagon.

As our worthy Dora postmaster, who is not only postmaster, but is clothed with justice' authority to solemnize marriages, was meandering his way on horseback, west of his own premises on the highway, he met Esquire Elliott and Mrs. Nealis sitting on a spring seat in a two-horse wagon. Our worthy esquire and postmaster was halted and informed that his services were in demand at once to perform a marriage ceremony, the license being promptly presented in due form. Whereupon the accommodating esquire rode up to the wagon, requested the parties who were seated on the spring-seat to join hands, and then and there solemnized, on the public highway, without a witness, the marriage of the twain.—*Oswego (Kan.) Independent.*

Twenty-six thousand persons are employed in the Austrian tobacco factories, 22,000 being women.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Orchard and Garden Notes.

ASPARAGUS.—Rake off the litter from the beds and carefully fork in the fine manure.

Lettuce from the frames is set a foot apart, in rows, between the cabbages and cauliflowers.

Shrubs may be transplanted and pruned, taking care to preserve their natural habit.

Turfing is best for small plots, and should be laid on large lawns along the edges of roads and beds.

RHUBARB.—Make new beds by dividing the old roots so that each portion has a bud. Set three or four feet apart each way, manuring the hills very heavily.

HARDY VEGETABLES.—The principal are: Beet cabbage, carrot, cress, cauliflower, celery, endive, lettuce, parsley, parsnip, onions, peas, radish, turnip and spinach.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Repair roads and paths. Uncover beds of bulbs. Lift and divide large clumps of perennials. Sow seeds of hardy flowers.—*American Agriculturist.*

Tender vegetables, not to be sown until the soil is well warmed, or at corn-planting time, are: Beans—snap and pole; cucumber, corn, melons, okra, pumpkin, squash, tomato, watermelon.

New lawns should be made as early as the ground is in good condition to have the grass well established before hot weather. For light soils, red top, for stony ones, blue-grass, with perhaps a little white clover, is in our experience preferable to mixed seeds. Four to six bushels to the acre are needed to make a good velvety turf.

PEARS.—Dwarf trees may be grown in the garden, and afford a fair amount of choice fruit, while their cultivation will afford much pleasure; but for fruit in quantities, plant standards in the orchard. Set dwarfs eight or ten feet apart. The variety is bewildering. For one dwarf tree, the "Duchesse d'Angouleme."

EARLY CABBAGES AND CAULIFLOWERS.—The earliest crop is from the plants thus treated. The ground should be heavily manured—seventy-five tons of stable manure to the acre is not unusual, or part manure, and enough guano to make the whole equal to the above heavy manuring. The ground is marked out in rows twenty-four to thirty inches apart, and the plants set every sixteen inches.

Household Hints.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—Immerse or wash it several times in sour milk or whey, this will brighten it without scouring, it may then be scoured with a woolen cloth dipped in ashes.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—A pound of lime and one pint of salt to three gallons of water. Put all eggs not wanted for daily use into this brine, and they will keep all the year round, and the whites froth almost as well as fresh eggs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Plant when the soil is in condition; evergreens may wait a month or more. Where old trees interfere, branches may be removed, but they never should be pruned in such a manner as to change their natural shape.

Old lawns will need a top-dressing and a sprinkling of seed in places where the grass is poor. If manure is applied, let it be so thoroughly decomposed that no weed seeds remain alive. Ashes, guano, nitrate of soda and fine bone are all good manures for lawns, and bring in no weeds.

Early sowing in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart should be made of beet, carrot, leek, onion, parsnip, spinach. Radish and turnip-radish seeds may be sown with beets, as they will mature and come off before they are in the way. Early potatoes should be planted and early peas sown.

TO MEND CHINA.—Mix a little lime with the white of an egg, to use it take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time; shave off a quantity of the lime, and mix thoroughly; apply quickly to the edges and place firmly together, when it soon sets and becomes strong. Calcined plaster of paris will answer in the place of lime.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM STOCKINGS.—Place them to soak in tepid water over night; in the morning put a pailful of water in your boiler over the fire and cut up an ounce of soap in it, stirring until it melts and forms a lather; when it comes to the boiling point put into it a tablespoonful of the magical mixture; stir it around, and having previously soaped the stains on the stockings, put them into the boiler and stir them around for ten minutes; take them out, and unless very badly stained, they will need but very little rubbing; rinse and blue, and when dried you will find them free from all stain.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—To extract grease spots from books or paper, gently warm the greased or spotted part of the book or paper, and then press upon it pieces of blotting paper, one after another, so as to absorb as much of the grease as possible. Have ready some fine, clear essential oil of turpentine, heated almost to a boiling state; warm the greased leaf a little, and then with a soft, clean brush wet with the heated turpentine both sides of the spotted part. By repeating this application the grease will be extracted. Lastly, with another brush dipped in rectified spirits of wine, go over the place, and the grease will no longer appear, nor will the paper be discolored.

Cauliflower.

This very common vegetable is one of the market gardener's most profitable crops. It is closely related to the cabbage plant, and, like that, the eatable part forms a head; but while the head of the cabbage is formed of the leaves, the head of the cauliflower is formed of the flower-stalks, which grow up in one compact, conical mass that, in well-grown specimens, measures nine inches to a foot across. There are many varieties in cultivation. A kind known as Lenormand's short-stemmed requires a good garden soil, richly manured; it is useless to attempt to grow it on a poor, gravelly or binding clay soil.

Cauliflower is mostly grown as a crop for spring or early summer; as a late crop it is more apt to fail. For an early crop the seed should be sown in the first half of September, and later the plants should be set about three inches apart each way, in a cold frame. During the winter they should be covered with sashes, and in cold weather have an additional covering of straw mats. On every mild or sunny day air should be given, by raising the sash a few inches, and as early in the spring as the weather will permit, the sashes should be removed entirely during the day. In the latter part of March, or as soon as safe from hard frost—a little will do no harm—the plants should be set out on well-prepared and richly-manured lands in rows two by three feet. The seed may also be sown on the hot-bed in February, and by proper care the plants may be ready to set out in the beginning of April; but in this case they must be thoroughly hardened before they are planted in the garden, or a little frost will kill them. By giving proper attention to this point, spring plants are but little inferior to those wintered over in the cold-frame, and may produce as good a crop. Lenormand's Early Paris, Erfurt Early Dwarf, Large Algiers, and Autumn Giant are some of the best varieties.—*Rural New Yorker.*

What to Do in Cases of Diphtheria.

The following is from the circular of the Massachusetts State board of health: In the first place, as diphtheria is a contagious disease, and under certain circumstances not entirely known, very highly so, it is important that all practical means should be taken to separate the sick from the well. As it is also infectious, woolen clothes, carpets, curtains, hangings, etc., should be avoided in the sick-room, and only such material used as can be readily washed.

All clothes, when removed from the patient, should be at once placed in hot water. Pocket-handkerchiefs should be laid aside, and in their stead soft pieces of linen or cotton cloth should be used, and at once burned.

Disinfectants should always be placed in the vessel containing the expectoration, and may be used somewhat freely in the sick-room; those being especially useful which destroy bad odors without causing others (nitrate of lead, chloride of zinc, etc). In schools there should be especial supervision, as the disease is often so mild in its early stages as not to attract common attention; and no child should be allowed to attend school from an infected house until allowed to do so by a competent physician. In the case of young children, all reasonable care should be taken to prevent undue exposure to the cold.

Pure water for drinking should be used, avoiding contaminated sources of supply; ventilation should be insisted on, and local drainage must be carefully attended to. Privies and cesspools, where they exist, should be frequently emptied and disinfected; the water should not be allowed to soak into the surface of the ground near dwelling-houses, and the cellars should be kept dry and sweet. In cities, especially in tidal districts, basins, baths, etc., as now connected with drains, should never communicate directly with sleeping-rooms.

In all cases of diphtheria, fully as great care should be taken in disinfecting the sick-room, after use, as in scarlet fever. After a death from diphtheria, the clothing disused should be burned or exposed to heat or quite a heat of boiling water; the body should be placed as early as practicable in the coffin, with disinfectants, and the coffin should be tightly closed. Children, at least, and better adults also in most cases, should not attend a funeral from a house in which a death from diphtheria has occurred. But with suitable precautions, it is not necessary that the funeral should be private, provided the corpse be not in any way exposed.

Although it is not at present possible to remove at once all sources of epidemic disease, yet the frequent visitation of such disease, and especially its continued prevalence, may be taken as sufficient evidence of insanitary surroundings, and of sources of sickness to a certain extent preventable.

It should be distinctly understood that no amount of artificial "disinfection" can ever take the place of pure air, good water and proper drainage, which cannot be gained without prompt and efficient removal of all filth, whether from slaughter-houses, etc., public buildings, crowded tenements or private residences.

West Indian Superstitions.

As regards animals, Guinea pigs may be mentioned as specially unlucky, at least in St. Croix. There are families there, among those from whom one would not expect such things, whose children would on no account be allowed to keep these pretty little pets. What precisely is the harm they do is not stated. All you can get out of one is, "Oh, they always bring trouble to a house; they're very unlucky." And yet, if the writer of this was an adept at one thing more than another in his small-boy days—which were spent in Barbados—it was at keeping Guinea pigs. They were kept by him on a scale so large that he could set up some of his schoolfellows as Guinea-pig keepers. He even ran the risk of keeping them sometimes in his desk at school, boring holes and cutting slits in the lid, to give the little bright-eyed creatures air. And it was a great risk to run, for those were the good old "licking times"—now, happily, almost over for schoolboys. The master of the school was one of those who are not, it is to be hoped, nearly as extinct as the dodo—men who believed that you could teach a boy through his back, or through the palms of his hands or the seat of his pantaloons. But yet the Guinea-pigs never brought a thrashing upon their owner or his friends. Some of the boys at this very school were possessed of a sovereign plan for making you perfect in your lessons, which may have kept off the trouble the Guinea-pigs would otherwise have brought on the school. When you had learned any lesson thoroughly (and some fellows kept the talisman in their hands all the time of learning the lesson) rub the page up and down or across with a large seed, called a "good-luck seed." Then return it to The pocket, where it ought to be kept. This done, you need not fear. So much for superstitions.—*Contemporary Review.*

Can Oysters Whistle?

This little oyster story is from Thornburg's "New and Old London:" The shop was first established by a Mr. Pearkes in 1825. "It appears," says a writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, "that about the year 1840 the proprietor of the house in question, which had then, as it has now, a great name for the superior excellence of its delicate little 'natives,' heard a strange and unusual sound proceeding from one of the tubs in which the shellfish lay piled in layers one over the other, placidly fattening upon oatmeal and awaiting the inevitable advent of the remorseless knife. Mr. Pearkes, the landlord, listened, hardly at first believing his ears. There was, however, no doubt about the matter; one of the oysters was distinctly whistling, or, at any rate, producing a sort of *sifflement* with its shell. It was not difficult to detect this phenomenal bivalve, and in a very few minutes he was triumphantly picked out from amongst his fellows and put by himself in a spacious tub, with a plentiful supply of brine and water. The news spread through the town and for some days the fortunate Mr. Pearkes found his house besieged by curious crowds. * * * Douglas Jerrold's suggestion was that the said oyster had been crossed in love and now whistled to keep up appearances, with an idea of showing that it did not care." Thackeray used to declare that he was once actually in the shop when an American came in to see the phenomenon, as everybody else was doing, and, after hearing the talented mollusk go through his usual performance, strolled contemptuously out, declaring "it was nothing to an oyster he knew of in Massachusetts, which whistled 'Yankee Doodle' right through and followed its master about the house like a dog."

It is estimated that at least fifty persons are killed annually by lightning in the United States, sixty-nine in France, and twenty-two in England.

CHARGED BY THE ZULUS.

The Desperate Resistance of Eighty English Soldiers Against Heavy Odds in South Africa.

A London letter, describing the annihilation of a British column under Lord Chelmsford by 2,000 Zulus, at Rorke's Drift, in South Africa, says:

Some dozen miles from the camp at Rorke's Drift proper a small commissariat post had been stationed, near the Tugela river, and not far from the frontier towns of Helpmakaar and Greytown. Here, without any intrenched system of defense, utterly unprepared to resist anything like a serious attack, and never dreaming of danger, there were a handful of volunteers, some men of the Twenty-fourth, and some civilians, about eighty, all told. They were under the command of a couple of young lieutenants—Bromhead, of the Twenty-fourth, and Chard, of the Royal engineers. They knew nothing of the bitter business that had been going on at the camp. Their first intimation of trouble arose from seeing fugitives making for the river, and, in the distance, natives in pursuit. Seeing danger, the young lieutenants called their men to arms and commenced to turn their commissariat stores to account. They had a vast quantity of meal in bags and a large store of biscuit in tins. These, under the young engineer's direction, they hastily formed into a barricade, with loop-holes for the rifles. Meanwhile the outlook saw several of the fugitives fall under the Zulu fire, more particularly Lieutenant Coghill, while crossing the river, the officer's intention being to warn Greytown and Helpmakaar of the danger they were in from a Zulu advance. Coghill and some half dozen or more had got away from the camp, charged with the duty of carrying news of the Zulu attack to the rear. The little post at Rorke's Drift appears to have been altogether forgotten, except by the Zulu army, for the natives who had pursued Coghill turned out to be the vanguard of another portion of the victorious force which had captured the Chelmsford convoy. It was at sunset that between 3,000 and 4,000 of the enemy appeared before Chard and Bromhead's breastwork of meal-bags and biscuit-tins. Waiting calmly for their advance, the little garrison poured into them a volley that staggered them. The fire was repeated, and the Zulus, swarming over their dead, charged for the most vulnerable part of the barricade, entered it, and were hurled back at the point of the bayonet. Again and again they returned to the breach, which was closed up with their dead. The garrison fought like devils. They clubbed their rifles, they used their bayonets, the young lieutenants fought with their swords. After each repulse the men returned to their rifle practice, keeping up a deadly fire. At the rear of the barricade was a small wooden hospital. There were five patients in it and a servant of Col. Harness. The Zulus fired the hospital and the inmates were burned to death, except Harness' servant, who crept out and escaped in the bush. The light of the flames helped the garrison to see the enemy, and enabled them to avenge over and over again the poor fellows in the hospital. All through the night the unequal contest went on; the Zulus more than once coming up to the breastwork and seizing the rifle barrels which flung among them a constant and deadly hail of bullets. Some of them got inside the impromptu fortress six different times, but they were slaughtered to a man. Assistant-Commissary Byrne was conspicuous for his bravery. He was killed. But few of the others fell, sheltered by the bags and tins so admirably engineered by Lieut. Chard. Toward dawn Lord Chelmsford continued his retreat, and reached Rorke's Drift shortly after the attacking hosts had withdrawn. The Zulus evidently had good information of Lord Chelmsford's movements, for as he came up they retired; and at first the men at the beleaguered post thought the fresh force appearing against the gray sky-line was a new body of the enemy. The British colors, however, soon made themselves manifest to the outlook, and the garrison sent up a ringing cheer, which was answered by their comrades, who, as they advanced, found grim evidence of the contest that had only just been finished. The neighborhood of the Drift was strewn with Zulu dead, 351 bodies lying thick about the barricade, more particularly at the point where they had been repulsed with the bayonet. The bodies further away were estimated at between 600 and 700, so that Bromhead and Chard's company had averaged ten Zulus killed per man. They had not only done something toward wiping out the defeat at the camp, but they had saved Graytown and Helpmakaar, and, possibly, Natal itself; for they had clearly checked the advance of the enemy, who would otherwise have swarmed over the frontier, which he has nevertheless crossed here and there in small parties. It is thought at the Cape that every man at Rorke's Drift should have the Victoria cross, and nobody in London gainsays their title to the distinction. They have covered themselves with glory, and added another imperishable laurel to the famous but unfortunate Twenty-fourth.

Cream Instead of Butter.

A housewife writing for the New York *Tribune* proposes virtually to abolish butter. She says: "It would be well to train a family from the outset to regard butter as an incidental or luxury, rather than a necessity. The manufacture of it is one of the hardest and most time-consuming tasks that a farmer has to perform. Moreover, with all the work it involves, butter adds less to the health and sustenance of the family than would the eating of the cream that goes into the making of it. Where one physician advises the eating of butter, a thousand recommend the consumption of cream. I think not one will dispute the statement that of cream and butter-eaters the former enjoy the best digestion, the best health and have the finest complexion. Then, why work oneself to death for worse than naught? Why not eat milk and cream instead of turning it into butter? Good bread is good enough without the addition of a condiment to make it palatable; and, eaten with sweet cream, what is more delicious."

A Nation's Boarding-School.

Here are some of the scholars, their virtues, traits, etc.:

Dela Ware—A *petite* damsel, generally talkative, but who last year was peachless.

Mary Land—Notional. Always with an ocean before her.

Minnie Sota—The flour of the school.

Flori Day—Displays great taste in her arrangements.

Carrie Lina—To memory dear, yet ever forcotton.

Louisa Anna—A sorrowful maiden. Her 'lasses are found in tierce.

Mrs. Ippi—It is her namesake, not herself, which has the big mouth.

Miss Ouri—Likes company. Misery always likes company.

Ida Ho—A near relative of "Whoa, Emma."

Miss Chigan—The "sweet singer."

Allie Bama—A tom-boy—she belongs to the sonny climb.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

There are in France 82,873 lunatics, of whom 39,887 are at the charge of their families, and 42,986 supported by the State. The proportion is about two per 1,000 of the population.

In the course of a suit recently brought in London by a druggist of Bogota, United States of Colombia, to restrain Mr. Holloway, of pill and ointment fame, from charging in his advertisements that the aforesaid druggist dealt in spurious Holloway pills and ointments, it was stated that Mr. Holloway spent $200,000 a year in advertising, while the yearly profits of his business were about $250,00.

As left-handedness in children is not generally considered desirable, it is well to prevent it, if possible. It is a well-known fact that most children in arms are carried on the left arm of the mother or nurse, as the case may be. The consequence is that the right arm is fast against the nurse's shoulder, while the left hand is left free to grasp at anything that comes in the way. Let the nurse use the right arm at least half the time, and the mischief is obviated.

A grim story of life in a lighthouse comes from the Burmah coast, and is printed in the Rangoon *Times*. A telegram having announced that the light on Negrais Island was not visible, a steamer was dispatched to ascertain the cause. The captain, on landing, discovered two of the men in the lighthouse dead, while a third was lying in a precarious state. The keeper stated that signals of distress such as "I want immediate help" and "Man dying" had been exhibited by him for about twenty days. As a last resort, all his signals having failed to attract attention, he darkened the lights on the Bassein side, feeling certain that this step would not fail to attract attention to the lighthouse. And so, with the dead and the dying, he watched for relief, which came at last.

The famous marble quarries of Carrara, although they have been worked since the reign of Augustus, and have furnished a steady and enormous supply to the whole civilized globe, seem to be inexhaustible. They compose an entire mountain range, and embrace every variety and quality of marble, from the coarse common kind to the statuary marble, Monte Crestola and Monte Sagro yielding the largest and finest blocks. The quarries number some 500, only about twenty of them furnishing the marble used by sculptors, and some 6,000 persons are employed in them. The marble taken out year before last was in the vicinity of 120,000 tons, valued at $2,400,000, of which 40,000 tons came to the United States. The export of marble to this country has increased immensely within twelve to fifteen years, the third largest marble firm now at Carrara being American.

Hints About Accidents.

A child rolls down the stairs, or falls from a height, and in either case strikes its head with force. What shall be done till the doctor comes? We would give the following directions, as nearly as possible in the order in which they should be adopted: Raise the child gently in the arms, and carrying it to the nearest sofa or bed, place him on it—unless crying loudly, when he can be soothed quickest in his mother's arms. All the clothing should be loosened, especially about the neck, to afford the freest circulation of the blood to and from the head. To equalize the circulation and prevent inflammation, the head should be kept cool and the extremities warm. Cooling lotions of arnica or witch-hazel and water, or simply water, should be applied to the head on thin cloths, well wrung out so as not to wet the pillows and bed-clothes. No more than two or four thicknesses of linen should be used, because thick cloths prevent evaporation, and what was intended to cool the head acts as a poultice and makes the head hotter. Ice and ice-cold water should not be used unless the head is very hot, nor it is believed that children have been killed by the application of pounded ice to the head. Bottles of hot water or hot irons are all that is necessary, besides the bed-clothing, to heat the extremities. All applications of mustard and other irritants possess no advantage over these, and have the disadvantage of disturbing the sufferer. Should the patient's face be very pale, and signs of fainting appear, camphor or ammonia should be applied to the nostrils, and a little brandy or wine be given. Then the room should be made as quiet as possible and every means used to invite "nature's sweet restorer," sleep. We know the popular idea is that patients suffering from any injury to the head should be kept awake by all means; and it is mainly to combat this erroneous notion that we are prompted to write out these directions. No injury—or degree of injury—of the head contra-indicates the sufferer's sleeping. In fact, positive harm may be done in trying to prevent sleep. Rest is what the brain and blood vessels want more than any one other thing; and, if not allowed, what would have passed off in a few hours or days may be prolonged into inflammation, with all its dangerous consequences. Of course the air of the room should be kept pure—windows and doors open, if the weather permit—and the presence of persons not absolutely necessary forbidden.—*W. H. Vail, M. D., in the Christian Union.*

Lingual Difficulties.

On one occasion an estimable *attache* to the late Mr. Bennett, and who, from the fatigues of the job press of the New York *Herald*, aimed to study medicine and become a city coroner of Gotham, illustrated the power and the peace of language at one and the same time. The very first case of the doctor's coronership was that concerning the death by murder of an Italian. The only or chief witness was the terrified son of the murdered man. He was brought before the learned doctor, who said, in an imperial style, worthy of a Gotham coroner:

"Well, my lad, what language do you speak?"

No response.

"Do you speak German?"

No response.

"Do you speak French?"

No response.

"Do you speak Spanish?"

No response.

"Do you speak Italian?"

No response.

"Well, do you speak Irish?"

No response.

Turning to the jury, the classical doctor said: "Gentleman, in the whole course of my professional experience I have never had such an astonishing witness brought before me. As you see, I have addressed him in five different languages, and he has responded in neither.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Spain has ninety-two dukes, 866 marquises, 632 counts, ninety-two viscounts, and ninety eight barons, besides forty-four ennobled foreigners. Two dukes, fifty-eight marquises, thirty counts, six viscounts and two barons have been created by the present king. The university students this year number 16,889, of whom 6,823 are studying medicine and 6,409 law.

THE STORY OF "TATER" GREEN.

How he Gained his Queer Name—His Account of the Wonderful Trotting Ox That Beat all the Horses and Finally Obstinately Lost a Race.

A correspondent, writing from Zanesville, Ohio, says: Perhaps one of the most remarkable trips on record, in point of variety and novelty of incidents, has been recalled to mind by the removal of R. S. Green, of Perry county, to this city. Knowing that this story has never been laid before the reading public, your correspondent visited Mr. Green and obtained the following account of his journey. The story is vouched for by a dozen witnesses in this vicinity:

In March, 1859, Green and five comrades left their homes in Northern Ohio in the vicinity of Findlay, Hancock county, with the avowed purpose of making their fortunes at Pike's Peak or Cherry Creek diggings. At St. Louis they procured an outfit, and, several parties joining them and banding together, took boat on the Missouri river. It was in the afternoon when, all being embarked, the boat left the wharf, her decked packed with anxious gold-miners, who, reckless of all restraint, made the day hideous with their noise. Warmed by whisky and excitement, the din was kept far into the night, until the threats of the captain, which had been taken good-naturedly and unheeded, began to provoke anger. Green, with a number of others, wished to sleep, but could not do so on account of the turmoil around him. At last he hit on a happy expedient. Raising his voice, he gained the attention of the crowd, and said: "Boys, I've a motion to make, if anybody will second it." "I'll second it," answered another malcontent from the far side of the cabin. "Well, I move," said Green, "that somebody sings a song, and then we all keep still." The motion was put, seconded and carried unanimously with a whoop and a hurrah, and the company insisted on Green's being the chorister of the occasion. He, nothing loth, accepted the situation, and announced that he would sing "Taters." Nobody was acquainted with this practical tune, but everybody acquiesced in it and undertook to help as chorus. Accordingly, he gave out the first verse, "Taters, taters, tops and all." Omitting the second and third verses, he went on with the fourth, "Taters, taters, tops and all." By this time the audience good-humoredly saw the point and sang the sixth, eighth and tenth verses with great vim.

All the private cabin-doors were open, and an amused and interested audience was looking on. "Now, boys, we'll finish up with the chorus," said Green, and the euphonius but rather irrelevant verse, "Taters, taters, tops and all," rang out upon the stillness of the night with the force of fifty voices. When the song died away, the captain came forward and announced that in execution of their own motion anybody who made any more noise would be thrown out, neck and crop. This checked all further uproar, and silence reigned supreme, much to the satisfaction of everybody. In the morning there was a great jam to look at "Taters," and the name thus felicitously gained clung to Green throughout the whole Western country.

At Olathe, Kan., the last settlement, the party which was now augmented by several new additions into forty wagons, halted to wait for grass. While stopping here Green earned a yoke of oxen by breaking the prairie for a resident squatter. It may be well to remark here that one of this ox team will take a prominent place in this narrative.

On the 22d of April the party set out on their trip across the plains on the Santa Fe trail. At this time there were thousands on their way to the golden Occident, and on every wagon was the inscription: "Pike's Peak or Bust!" "Kansas or Blood!" "Gold or Death!" and others similar. Everything went all right with the party until they crossed the Arkansas, when a feeling of home sickness began to make itself felt among the emigrants. Men would become sick for a sight of civilization and break off with the party, causing a general divide. In this way they would sometimes cut wagons in two, and even, Green says, he once saw an ox cut in two. Green's partner was one of the disaffected, and, deciding to pull up stakes, a division of the property was made, he taking one ox and the front wheels of the wagon, Green taking the other ox and the hind wheels. Out of this he made a sulky in which he drove his ox. At Denver, disheartening reports began to meet him. Disgusted miners pushing for home met them every day. The tide turned, and threats of burning St. Louis were made. Indeed, a party was organized for that purpose, but never consummated it. Checked by the news that no gold was to be found in the Cherry Creek diggings, "Taters" squatted on a 160-acre tract, upon which, by the way, Golden City now stands.

Denver in the days of 1859 was probably as fast a place as any city on the continent. It was the point where civilization met the wilderness. The fortunes made in bonanza mining were spent here with an open hand. One day, as Green was driving his ox from his homestead to Denver, some fellows on horseback attempted to pass him. The ox, moved by the spirit which infested the place, probably, quickened its steps until it went off in a swinging trot, leaving the horses behind. This was the first intimation Green had that his bob-tailed ox (it was bob-tailed) could trot. The idea then presented itself to him that if he could only accustom the bovine to trotting a certain distance on a certain piece of ground he could out-trot any horse in the neighborhood. There was a gambler by the name of Randale, from Illinois, in Denver at this period, who owned a horse that could do his mile in 2

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 27, 1879.

We see that the house at Harrisburg has voted the use of their hall to Mr. Barnes, of Cameron county, to deliver a lecture on "Hell." If the gentleman embraces the opportunity and gives the members "hell" it might do some good too.

The widow Oliver promises to be a troublesome injin on the old Winnebagoes hands. The scrape Simon has gotten himself into by fooling with a widow comes near being a Beecher-Tilton affair. The widow is 40, Simon is 80. Now if she wants him marry her, why does he not comply with her wish out of pity's sake? he can stand it, for the short time he has to live, and it is about time he realizes that to be good unto the widows is scriptural.

An exchange says Joe Furey, of Bellefonte, intends to start a new democratic paper at Sunbury. Joe is a good editor and we wish him success.

That balance of power that the green backers were wanting to hold in congress to upset the old parties, counts a baker's dozen, and did not upset any thing or any body.

The democratic member from Oregon, who started in a special train to reach Washington, in order to be present at the opening and by his vote keep up the small democratic majority at the organization, deserves credit for his magnificent run across the continent.

Every Democratic vote was considered necessary in organizing the House, and when the extra session was called Mr. Whitaker started from Oregon. After various delays he reached San Francisco, but the train he required to reach Washington on time had been gone twenty-four hours. He hired a special train, started at noon on Wednesday 13 in pursuit of the one he had missed, and made the run of 1,928 miles to Omaha in sixty-four hours, the usual time being 101 hours. At Chicago the schedule train was overtaken, and on 17, at 9:02 he rolled into Washington, having made his journey across the continent in three hours less than five days, which is said to be the quickest time on record. In 1852 Mr. Whitaker crossed the plains in an ox team, and was five months in doing it.

At St. Louis the other day a lot of counterfeiters—a round dozen—drew their diplomas in the U. S. Court, being convicted and sentenced. The fines vary from $1 to $1,000, and the terms of imprisonment from ten days to ten years. Among the convicts are the Crabtree family. Old man Absalom Crabtree goes to Joliet Prison for ten years, young Absalom for three years and Mrs. Crabtree for one year.

She swears that Simon would save the oranges at his dinner table and bring them to her. And she might have added that now he flings her aside like a sucked orange. This is too bad, and because he stopped that delicious fruit on her she wants $4000 and even $50,000. If she gets her damages she can at least set up an orange stand, and send Simon an occasional one to keep up old acquaintance. Oranges most always come in in love affairs—so sweet and juicy, how could they be discarded. When Simon was among the Winnebagoes he played sharp on the injuns by means of Middletown shinplasters; when he got in with the widow Oliver, oranges were trump, and her evidence shows that he played a good hand for an 80 genarian. It's no more a "Roland for an Oliver," but it got to be an orange for an Oliver, and now its an Oliver going for a Cameron. How things will mix—but this love is a queer thing.

The House sub committee on Friday completed a comprehensive measure based mainly upon Mr. Springer's suggestions, the principal features of which are as follows: It proposes to repeal sections 2,020 to 2,027 inclusive and also section 2,031 of the revised statutes, and to modify section 2,028 by providing that no person shall be appointed a supervisor who is not a resident of the precinct in which he is to serve.

The sections to be repealed are those which authorize the appointment of a chief supervisor and of deputy marshals for special service at elections. The appointment of two supervisors of different politics to serve in a merely testimonal capacity is not interfered with by this bill. It is provided that supervisors of elections who may be prevented from performing their duties shall report the facts to the judge of the nearest United States court, to be by him laid before the proper grand jury. Regulations are prescribed to prevent any impairment of the secrecy of the ballot, requiring them to be of uniform size and to be printed on plain white paper, etc. The bill proposes to repeal the sections which now permit the presence of troops at the polls under certain circumstances and to substitute for them substantially the British law on the subject, which prohibits soldiers being stationed at any point nearer than two miles from the polls or to go to them except for the purpose of voting in which case they must immediately afterwards return to their station. The bill will also embody a repeal of the jurors test oath provisions of the existing law. It is believed by Mr. Springer that Mr. Hayes will approve a separate bill of this character, and that the threatened dead-lock on the appropriation bills may thus be wholly averted.

Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, has rendered a decision of importance to undertakers and physicians, to the effect that their services cannot be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the deceased person's real estate if the latter be encumbered by mortgages or judgement sufficient to cover its full value.

How silly the talk of a "solid South," in an offensive sense, when Randall in caucus got nearly one half the Southern Democratic vote, as against Blackburn, a Southern man, while Adams, a Union soldier, was nominated for Clerk, by Southern votes, over Caldwell, an ex-Confederate.

The Americus Club of Allentown endorse Tilden and Hendricks as their preference for the presidential race in 1880. They claim that the way to redress the injury done by "the steal" is to adhere firmly to the candidates under whom that battle was fought."

The committee of the Legislature have reported that it is not proper to remove the Columbia dam. When the committee visited Columbia, the citizens gave them a big dinner and plenty of wine and—water, which accounts for the report they made.

Simon purs can now step up and plead insanity.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on 17, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the present system of furnishing stationery and other supplies. In the Auditor General's report of last year the House is charged with over $23,000 worth of stationery. The members are of opinion that they did not consume one-fifth of the amount with which they are credited. The contractor was A. C. S. Detre, of Philadelphia, and W. C. Shurlock, Chief Clerk of the House, certified to the correctness of the bill. These two will be among the most important witnesses. Either the quantity of stationery indicated was not furnished, or immense lots were stolen. It is probable that the Senate will also originate a committee of investigation, as that body (with only fifty members) is credited with having used over $11,000 worth of stationery last year.

This is one of the big leaks which we pointed out in last week's Reporter among a score of others. Now let there be a genuine sifting and not a white washing, and cover over and smoothing over of the steal, if it is high time these things stop—the people demand it, and the press should be sustained in its efforts to correct the abuses which cause our heavy taxation. We would take a contract to run the state government for $300,000 less than it now costs, and run it better.

In the house on 17. An act defining and punishing tramps, which provides that any person arrested and convicted of being a tramp shall be imprisoned at solitary confinement and hard labor for a period of not less than 6 months and not more than 18 months, and any tramp convicted of trespass, carrying fire arms threatening violence or kindling fire on the highway or upon any one's land without the permission of the owner, shall be imprisoned as above for 3 years.

The bill exempts female and male minors under sixteen years of age, blind deaf and dumb, and maimed or crippled persons from its provisions.

Mr. Hines debounced the bill as an iniquitous measure and hoped the bill would not be passed. It encouraged crime and was legislation against the poor man. It should therefore be killed.

Mr. M'Connell thought the bill only affected professional tramps, and should therefore pass.

Mr. Brooks said that St. Peter said the devil was walking about seeking whom he might devour. So he (the devil) was a tramp. There were three kinds of poor—God's poor, the nation's poor and the poor devils. He thought the bill should be amended so as to take care of all the above classes of poor.

Mr. Schrock oped the country would be speedily relieved from the annoyance of professional beggars and tramps. This bill would go along ways toward reaching this object. He would support it, therefore.

Mr. Wolf heard on every hand denunciations of the tramp nuisance, but he had failed to find the support to this bill he had hoped to see. If the laws forbid ramping in other states, our state without any prohibitory law, would soon be overrun with stramps and beggars. The personal security of our people and the rights of property demanded the passage of this act. The professional tramp was a curse to the country. He hoped the bill would pass.

The bill was then passed by 120 yeas to 50 nays and goes to the senate for concurrence.

The house adopted the following resolution to investigate the Agr. College:

And Whereas, By act of congress approved July 2, 1862, land scrip amounting to 780,000 acres was donated to the state for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts, which land scrip was subsequently sold for the sum of $439,186 80, and by act of 1867 one-tenth of the proceeds of said sale was appropriated to said college, together with the interest and income of the entire residues.

And Whereas, The state has at other times made other large appropriations by acts of 1857, 1861 and 1878, to said college to aid in carrying out the purposes for which the institution was incorporated; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the senate concur), That a committee of 3 from the house and 2 from the senate be appointed to examine the several acts of the legislature relating to said college, and ascertain what authority or control, if any, the state may have over the same, and also whether the same, as now carried on and conducted be such an institution as was contemplated by acts of incorporation and as is required by the provisions of the several acts appropriating money for its support, and also the advantages resulting to the agricultural interests of the state have been commensurate with so large an investment. This committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath, and report the result of their investigation to the legislature not later than 20 days after their appointment.

The bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the payment of the losses by the riots of 1877 has been under discussion in the House of Representatives. Nearly all the speeches were in opposition to the measure. An amendment was submitted providing that the Governor shall not appoint a commission to ascertain the losses, as provided in the bill, until the Supreme Court shall have decided the acts of 1841 and 1849, making Philadelphia and Allegheny responsible for damages by mobs, to be unconstitutional. There is a convincing lobby in the interest of the bill, and its certain passage is claimed by the leaders.

Some of the members who do not expect to be re-elected may be "convinced" and vote for the bill.

The Cameron-Oliver breach-of-promise case which is now being tried in Washington, is an affair of lewduess all through several years of Simon's courtship with the widow. This Mrs. Oliver in her evidence upon the stand last week tells without reserve, and the letters produced in evidence corroborate it. She played the part of a mistress for him, while he in return showed her many attentions, gave her money and oranges and promised to make her his wife and under this promise she swears she submitted to all his demands.

The scandal is a nasty one, and puts Cameron on a very low level, and is no credit to Pennsylvania whose senator he was.

Senator Jonas presented the memorial of Henry M. Spofford claiming the seat in the Senate now occupied by W. P. Kellogg. This is the beginning of a determined movement to oust the last of the carpet-baggers from his seat in the Senate. It has been a question whether this movement should be made or the Senate should take the initiative itself and expel Kellogg. Judge Spofford and others, it is said, have abundant evidence that Kellogg bought his seat from the bogus legislators who elected him, paying at the rate of about $250 a head for their suffrages.

We return thanks for several public documents of interest and importance from Hon. L. A. Mackey.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says that 53 per cent. of our foreign commerce is with Great Britain and her cotonial and other dependencies. Of the provisions and breadstuffs exported during the year over 80 per cent. was produced in the Western and Northwestern States.

Kearny got a pummeling in California by one of the people whom he vilified in a speech.

FOOLING THE NEGROES.

Some one has been fooling the negroes of the south by making them believe that if they only manage to get to St. Louis they will then be taken free to Kansas and be provided with homes, in consequence of which they are flocking into St. Louis in alarming numbers. These blacks were once badly fooled by the carpet baggers who made them believe that if they voted the rad ticket they would get 40 acres and a mule, and then again by the Freedmen's Savings Bank which failed after having obtained all the hard earned pennies of the poor blacks. But of the latest imposition upon these poor blacks and its effects, we copy the following from the St. Louis Globe. It says:

"The exodus of negro plantation hands from the South has got to be a subject serious not only for the States from which they come, and to Kansas, for which they all start, but to St. Louis. Attention to the wholesale emigration from Mississippi and Louisiana has been drawn several times in this paper, but it is only within the last day or two that the matter has been forced upon the authorities. To put the question fairly and squarely, St. Louis is threatened with the indux of thousands of negro families who are absolutely without means. The negro mind South, and particularly in Mississippi and Louisiana, is crazed with the fever of emigration to Kansas. It is worse than the Leadville excitement. Outrageously absurd as it is, the children of Africa down there, with an ignorance as dark as their skins, have somehow got it in their heads that if they come up to St. Louis they will be transported free of charge to the fertile plains of Kansas, and when there the Government will provide them with land, several hundred dollars a mule and a plough. All they have to do is to rake up enough dollars to pay their way to St. Louis, and it only costs them $4 a head to come here from Vicksburg. Nine-tenths of them arrive here without a cent in their pockets, but in the innocence of their hearts they inquire their way to the railway ticket offices and coolly ask for a pass. Then they learn that they have been "fooled." But still they hope that in some mysterious way they will be transported to Kansas and all will come out "hunky dory." It will at once be seen, therefore, that St. Louis is in danger of having an unprecedented call upon its charities. At Cote Brilliant are 200 colored people from the South who managed to find their way out there in some manner—and they are all "flat-broke."

"Every day there are new arrivals on the steamboats. The other day 280 landed. Of this number about fifty had enough to pay their $2.50 boat fare to Kansas City. When they reach there hardly one of them will have a dollar. There are 124 here yet. The aggregate cash wealth of them all combined would not most likely figure up $5. They camp out on the levee, where there are families; the single young men "hang around town." * * * * * * * *

"Every day letters and telegrams are being received by commission men and steamboat and railroad companies in regard to the matter. At one landing in Louisiana the other day there were 900 people waiting for the boat to bring them to St. Louis. All along the banks of the river the negroes sit with their household traps around them. In the daytime they wave their hats to attract the attention of upward-bound boats, and at night they light fires and discharge fire arms. The white people of Mississippi and Louisiana are alarmed at the stampede. They are afraid that the muscle which has hitherto worked their plantations will desert them. In some counties and parishes negroes cannot be employed at double the usual rates. Yesterday a telegram was received from S. W. Davis, of Vicksburg, asking whether he could not get fifteen hands to go back. But none of the men or women would return. The reporter had conversations with a great many of them yesterday.

"Childer," addressed an aged darkey to the rest of the company, "this yar genneman 'formed us what we have 'ready farned—that we've been fooled about that raillerd and land and mewl biz. And then this yar genneman asks us whether we'd not go back to Egypt. Childer, I've gibben him de 'wing ob ole Mississippi.' I knows what you thinks, and I told him you'd rader jine hands and walk into Jordan's tide. And was I not right, childer?"

And the "chi dey" all said "yes."

CONGRESS.

The extra session convened on Tuesday 18.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and when Mr. Blackburn voted for Mr. Randall there was a round of applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries. The vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 283.
For Mr. Randall, 144.
For Mr. Garfield, 125.
For Mr. Wright, 13.
For Mr. W. D. Kelley (Pa.), 1.

Those voting for Mr. Wright were Messrs. De La Matyr of Indiana, Ford of Missouri, Forsythe of Illinois, Gillette of Iowa, Jones of Texas, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Ladd of Maine, Lowe of Alabama, Murch of Maine, Russell of Massachusetts, Stevenson of Illinois, Weaver of Iowa, and Yokum of Pennsylvania.

The member voting for Mr. Kelley was Mr. Barlow of Vermont.

When the tellers announced the result there were but 143 votes for Mr. Randall, and Mr. Conger (Rep. Mich.) had just raised the question that that was less than a majority of the whole number of members elected, when Mr. O'Reilly arrived in the Chamber and cast his vote for Mr. Randall, thus giving that gentleman a majority of the whole number of members-elect.

Messrs. Garfield and Blackburn conducted the Speaker to the chair. On taking it he said:

REPRESENTATIVES: By your vote I am elevated for the third time to the exalted office of Speaker of this House. For this evidence of your approval and confidence I offer you my heartfelt thanks.

The responsibilities and duties imposed upon me are heavy and difficult. With the blessing of God I shall discharge them without personal bias or ignoble partisanship. Observing strict impartiality as to men and measures, parties and sections, it will be to me unspeakable joy if I can help to bring about that substantial fraternal union which comes alone through "wisdom, moderation and justice." This new Congress meets in its first session under the call of the President. Owing to irreconcilable differences upon vital issues important and necessary appropriation bills failed to pass at the previous session. Then the political sentiment of the two Houses was antagonistic. It is now in complete accord. This House, fresh from the people, brings with it their latest will. We are here for such legislation as their necessities, welfare and honor demand. That will, as expressed by the majority in calm and decorous form, let us hope will meet with universal acceptance; moreover, the country expects of this Congress that it will wisely and deliberately legislate to remove the burdens that have too long weighed upon the patriotism and prosperity of the people, and with the present hope that the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution shall be the controlling influence in directing such legislation, I am now prepared to take the oath of office.

Cheap John at Guggenheimer's sells lower than any Bellefonte store.

Speaker Long, of Allegheny, is the principal champion in the House of the bill to pay the riot damages out of the state treasury.

And all the while as Simon was having a good time with the widow Oliver, he was carrying the republican party of Pennsylvania in his pocket. Is he Simon pure?

The Greenback "balance of power," that was to do such wonderful things in Congress, is sadly flattened out. It has not scored a point. At the Democratic House caucus on Thursday several of the greenbackers put in an appearance. There are fourteen of them in the House, and they will divide about equally between the two parties. This will increase the Democratic strength to 152, and of the six members to elect we will carry four, thus giving us 154 of the 293 members or a majority of 19. In the last House there were 133 Democratic Representatives.

HAYES' LITTLE MESSAGE.

HE GIVES HIS REASONS FOR CALLING AN EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, March 19.—The following is the President's message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The failure of the last Congress to make requisite appropriations for legislative and judicial purposes; for expenses of the several executive departments of the government and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed, and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Regarding the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation and by peace, and rest, I command these few necessary measures to your considerate attention.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Washington, March 19, 1879.

Accompanying the President's Message are estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury of money needed for the army and legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government.

THE LADIES' GALA DAY.

The Spring Opening at Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier's.

Opening of spring goods, which, of course, have to be arranged for some time in advance, are just as likely as not to be attended by the wintry and disagreeable weather with which we are often greeted at this early season.

It was a curious and happy coincidence that, for their opening, Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier should hit upon the very day that brought us the first real spring weather of the season. A glorious May day like Monday, March 10, could not be surpassed for out-door enjoyment. Early in the morning our good friend Sol was right on the heels of a severe winter, the transition to the mild temperature and thin fabrics of summer was especially refreshing.

The opening was a success of the most gratifying character. The immense sales-rooms of the great Chestnut street establishment were thronged with visitors from an early hour until the doors were closed. The many expressions of admiration and delight uttered by the pleased ladies over the choice and various novelties displayed in all the departments of the house testified to the great appreciation with which such a magnificent display of goods could not have failed to win.

Especially was interest excited by the European novelties in silks and fine dress goods which were selected by a member of the firm in the great manufacturing centres across the sea with the special view of satisfying the cultivated and artistic tastes of the patrons of their establishment. Many of the most unique styles, we were informed, are in this country confined exclusively to themselves.

The silk department also attracted the attention of all ladies present, as it seemed to American eyes created a sensation among the ladies who examined them.

There were shown yesterday some new and desirable styles of Pekin stripes, moire and satin stripes, damasses, brocatelles, jaspe quadrille, louisines, etc. The last mentioned fabric impresses us as possessing in a wonderful degree a rich appearance and every essential for durability of wear, combined with moderation in price.

As an instance of our own country's progress in silk manufacture we mention an American-made silk—the Cashemire Francaise—which is a beautiful fabric which rivalled the most famous Lyons masses in appearance and which was guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in the wear. A very large line of neat and pretty striped and checked silks was also shown.

The fine dress goods we noticed differ much from those in vogue last season. The prevailing textures are plain and neat in appearance, and afford a remarkable contrast to the brilliant colors and styles of the novelties of last year, while no less beautiful. Many of the fabrics are interwoven with silk in very neat and exquisite styles. The names of some of these superb novelties which were so greatly admired were: Drap natte, drap moultan, drap russe, drap de soie, chevrons, bege raye, vigones, and others, too numerous to mention. Two much-admired new fabrics were christened Panama and Yeddo cloths. We were informed that every steamer of the American line will bring additions to this magnificent stock of foreign novelties in fine dress goods.

In popular price fabrics, Messrs. Strawbridge & Clother seem to have made a special effort this season. The display was wonderful in its variety and lowness of prices. The most limited purse could here be suited without fail. No inferior goods were displayed, and even the lowest priced looked as if they would give entire satisfaction in the wear.

The spring weather made the beautiful display of foreign cottons appear particularly inviting. Satins, organdies, jaconets, zephyrs, cheviots, marine cloths, etc., were all shown in many new and pleasing designs.

The hosiery counters were all day surrounded by buyers eager to inspect some delicately-embroidered article that especially pleased their fancy.

The manufacture of hosiery has been so greatly improved in qualities, designs and comparative cost, that only those who have taken the pains to inform themselves upon this subject can have any just idea of the artistic perfection and elegance attained in this branch of foreign manufacture. All the most celebrated of hosiery makers were represented upon the counters.

There were several departments new to us, and which we learned had been established but a short time. They were dress trimmings, men's furnishing goods and zephyrs and worsteds. We noticed at the latter department an elaborately embroidered chair, the work of the operatives of the house, and which we consider the finest specimen of art needle-work we have ever seen.

In the sales parlors on the second floor everything display was new and bright. Muslin underwear so cheap as to astonish one, corsets of all makes and kinds, ladies' and misses' suits and white dresses, little boys' clothing infants' outfits, etc., were all shown in styles new to most of the visitors.

The basement was, as it always is, thronged with buyers. The Linen Department made a grand display of newly-imported goods, and every one marvelled at the extremely low prices. In curtain and upholstery material were shown many new designs in cretonnes and raw silks. We noticed a line of jutes that were exact imitations of raw silk, at about one-fourth the price. New designs in Marseilles quilts were shown, and there were some colored borders that were very elegant.

We were impressed all through the house with the extreme lowness of prices. The firm advertise that the low cost of raw material, the improved appliances for manufacture, and the return to a specie basis have all combined to make prices lower than ever before, and certainly no house anywhere is more favorably situated to receive all the advantages than Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier.

We can but regard the brilliant success which attended their opening as an augury of the business of the season.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

The wildest estimates of the damage done to the Hungarian City of Szegedin by the overflow of the Theiss continue to be received. A Vienna paper says that 8 200 houses have fallen and 1 900 people have been drowned. A Pesth dispatch to a London paper says that 120,000 persons were driven from their homes in the district submerged. The river is still slowly falling.

There are but few perplexities in management by an economical woman who is provided with a full line of Leamon's Dyes, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. With them anything in the house can be handsomely colored and made to resemble new articles. Sold by druggists.

Nearly 2,000,000 cattle, mostly young, will be driven from Texas north before the hot weather of August begins. The number of cattle in a "drive" is generally 3,000, though it is sometimes much larger.

For the Reporter.

BAPTISM FOR THE DEAD.

In 1 Cor. 15:29, the following passage is found, viz: Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? Why are they then baptized for the dead? This is acknowledged to be an obscure passage, one of the difficult things to be found in the letters of St. Paul. Baptism, "the dead," the preposition *for*, are all of uncertain meaning. There has been great perplexity among commentators in regard of this text. Mr. Locke says: What this baptizing for the dead was, I know not. Tindale translates it over the dead. Chrysostom understands it of a custom that prevailed at funerals of giving an address at the grave and if any believed in Jesus and the resurrection, they were then and there baptized upon their faith and in hope of the resurrection. But it will not do to mention names in this communication. There must be a summing up of views entertained by different authors. Some understand by Baptism for the dead

1. Self-Baptism, *Selbst Taufe*. Self inflicted sufferings and tortures. There is, however, no such baptism in all the word of God. It is a fiction: it is insanity. What could such baptism avail for the dead.

2. Some again understand by baptism for the dead. Funeral Baptism—the washing of a dead corpse in hope of the resurrection, and as preparatory to it.

3. Others think it is vicarious baptism that is intended—that Paul refers to the custom of having some persons baptized in the place if one who had died without baptism. Grotius, Michaelis, Tertullian and Ambrose are of this opinion. But this practice did not obtain in the time of the Apostles. If it had he would have reproved it, as it savors of superstition.

4. Others again think an occasional *non Gelegenheit* baptism is meant. The death and martyrdom of an eminent saint occasioned others to receive baptism and make a profession of religion. In this sense the blood of a holy martyr baptized whole cities. But here had not yet been much persecution at Corinth not many cases of martyrdom yet. So that there could not have been many converts to christianity by the constancy and firmness of the martyrs. Besides υπερ in Greek and über in German never denotes exactly occasion.

5. Some think a ceremonial baptism is meant. Num 19 18. This baptism, however, had no reference to the resurrection of the dead. It was indeed given to animals. Hag 2 14. It was a Jewish custom and never administered to new converts especially from the Heathen.

6 A more plausible view than any yet stated, is the metaphorical and allegorical view. According to this view a baptism of affliction, persecution and martyrdom, is intended, Sirah nut Zotoh-Zaute. The arguments in favor of this view are the following:

1. This view agrees best with the apostles object, viz: to prove the resurrection. Paul means to say. If Christians do not fear the greatest danger and suffering *blood* and *martyr* baptism, they must rise from the dead again, or all their sufferings will be for nothing and they act very foolishly.

2. The 30 31 and 32 verses manifestly prove this view to be the correct one. In the passage referred to Paul says: And why stand we in jeopardy every hour? I protest by your rejoicing which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord I die daily. If after the manner of men I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantageth it me, if the dead rise not? Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.

3. Other passages of scripture support the figurative view. Ex. Matth 20 22. 23 Rom 6 3 4. Col 2 12. Luke 12 50. Jesus answered and said, You know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? They say unto Him, we are able. And he saith unto them, ye shall drink indeed of my cup, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with. I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished. Paul's idea is this, according to this view: If the dead rise no, there is no use in suffering in the room and instead of the martyred dead Jesus all faced danger and death in the hope of the resurrection. This view is, however, objectionable. This meaning of baptism is not usual, nor natural, nor necessary. The literal meaning of the word here will as well meet the design of the Apostle as the metaphorical. The writer is, therefore, prepared to state, that the most correct view seems to be—

7. The Sacramental view. This is most simple, and *best* meets the design of the apostle's argument, which is as follows: The resurrection is an essential article of the faith of a christian; it is embraced by all professing christians; it constitutes in a very great degree his profession; and for any one to deny it, is to deny that which enters into the very foundation of the christian faith. It is to strike a blow at the very nature of christianity and dash all the hopes cherished and expressed by baptism. He who is a practical christian at all, must believe in the article of the resurrection. If not all his hopes at baptism, are vain and will perish.

J. T.

AN INFAMOUS MURDER.

Some Details of the Cowardly Assassination of B. C. Porter in Texas.

Dallas Special to New York Herald.

One of the most brutal and cold-blooded murders ever reported occurred at Marshall early this morning. The principal victim is a Northern actor. The members of the Warde-Barrymore combination went to the depot to take the train going North at 2 o'clock a. m., on their way out of the State after an engagement of several weeks in the principal cities. During the evening "Diplomacy" had been rendered at the theatre. Maurice Barrymore, Benjamin C Porter and Miss Josephene Baker went into the restaurant adjoining the waiting room to get refreshments. In the rear of this room is a saloon with a door open between. James Currie, a Texas Pacific Railroad detective was seated alone in this saloon, where he could see the parties in the restaurant. Shortly after the entrance of the above-named persons Currie called out:

"That's a high-toned ——[you have with you."

Barrymore replied: "You are mistaken there; this is a lady under our protection. You must not insult her;" and added, touching Currie's evident intoxication, "We don't want to have any trouble with you."

Currie rose to his feet and, advancing, said, "Will you take it up?"

Barrymore answered: "No; we don't want to take it at all. We are both unarmed; leave us alone."

Currie walked nearer, and with the words, "I don't like to be talked to in this way," drew a six-shooter and fired, the ball passing through Barrymore's left arm and through the upper part of his chest, coming out below the shoulder at the back. At this Porter stepped up, and placing his hand on Currie's shoulder said: "Come, now, you've had enough of this." With an oath Currie threw the revolver down against Porter's body and fired again, the ball in this instance going through Porter's abdomen and coming out at the back. A bystander then stepped forward and Currie also fired at him, but missed. Porter sank to the floor in an unconscious condition. He lived only fifty minutes afterward. Barrymore's wound is painful, but it is not considered dangerous. After the shooting Currie drew a second revolver, and with one at full cock in each hand defied arrest. There had been no witness to the affair except the bar keeper and Miss Baker.

A policeman—an old man, without arms—entered soon after, when Currie put up his revolvers and quietly submitted to arrest. Excitement over the affair grew in intensity until the lynching of Currie by the enraged populace seemed probable. Even in Dallas the feeling runs high. It is regarded as the most dastardly murder that has taken place, even in Texas, for many years, and it is thought will hurt the State very much. The Combination Company is still at Marshall. Porter's remains will be placed in a casket and sent North.

Currie has lived in Texas for several years. He was formerly a scout with General Custer. He has lived in Kansas, also, where he killed two men. He was first engaged by the Texas Pacific Company as a detective in working up the cases of the Sam Bass gang of train robbers. Lately he has acted as a private detective on the road. He is large, powerfully built and a regular rough frontiersman. When in liquor he is quarrelsome and overbearing.

MRS. OLIVER AGAIN.

She Undergoes Another Day's Ordeal at the Hands of Gen. Butler.

Washington, March 20.—In the Oliver-Cameron case to day the cross examination of Mrs. Oliver, was continued. A number of letters were introduced, which the witness acknowledged as having been written by her. She also admitted signing a receipt for a thousand dollars from Simon Cameron in full for all claims which she made on him. She had passed under the names of Craper, Keefaner, Stuart, Baker and Oliver. She introduced herself as Mrs. General Sherman in the parlor of the Congressional Hotel. She went there to see Cameron, and when the waiter asked who called she thoughtlessly said Mrs. General Sherman. It happened but once. The servant at the hotel did not refuse her admission to Cameron's room until she told him that she was Mrs. General Sherman. When she took money from Cameron, the last instalment and signed the paper, she intended to use the money while she was sick, but so much deception had been practiced upon her that she decided to keep back something to prosecute her suit. Her counsel, was to receive one third of the amount that might be recovered. She testified that she went to Cameron's room at his request nearly every time. She took medicine at his request and the purpose was understood between them, and it was for getting rid of her trouble. The money that he gave her was for taking care of her while she was sick, and had nothing to do with the breach of promise suit.

Adjourned.

INSUPPORTABLE ANGUISH.

Kidney and liver troubles, leading to gravel, rheumatism, piles, and constipation, yield to the solvent and renovating power of Kidney-Wort. The medicine acts charmingly on a debilitated system, and by its use bad cases of piles are cured.

The premature explosion of a blast in the Pottsville shaft colliery at Pottsville, Pa., killed two men and seriously injured two others.

Hot drinks should be avoided in day time during cold weather, as they have a tendency to weaken the lungs and effect the throat. Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all cases of coughs, colds and hoarseness. Price 25 cents a bottle.

——Pen art of the Stationing Committee of the Central Penn'a Conference, of the Evangelical Association, convened at Lewisburg, Pa., March 10 1879:—

York Dist—M J Caretkers, P E.
Baltimore Mission—P Hengst.
Circuit—T M Morris and Ed Crumbling
Shrewsbury—P S Orwig.
Jarrettsville—L Dice
Glen Rock—P W Group.
Loganville—H N Greninger.
York Circuit—S Yeagley and C W Fiukbinder, under P E.
York Mission—S Aurand.
Prospect—H A Stoke and J Stambach.
Lewisberry—S E Davis
Dillsburg—G H Sehlek
Hendersonville—P J Jarrett.
Hanover Circuit—Wm Sweagle and C F Gosbart, under P E.
Carlisle—A H Irvine.
P W Raidshaugh, member of Loganville Qr. Conf.
Juniata Dist—E Kohr, P E.
Big Spring—N J Shortiss.
Lewisburg—H W Gross.
Hagerstown—B F Anthony.
Marysville—George Jeseph
New Port & Patterson—G E Zehner.
Perry—J M Long-dorf.
Liverpool—S W Seibert.
McClure—Noah Young and E P Leonard, under P E
Middleburg—S Smith and E James, under P E.
Union—I M Pines
Millinburg—P C Weidemeyer.
Port Treverton—J G M Swengle.
Centre—C F Deininger and W H Hartman, under P E.
Brush Valley—W H Stover.
Juniata—B F Keller.
R C Bowersox, member of Middleburg Qr. Conf
Prof. J W Beatz, member of Union Qr. Conf
B F Hall, member of Marysville Qr. Conf
John Kreamer, member of Centre Qr. Conf.
Lewisburg Dist—W E Detwiler, P E.
Lewisburg—W M Croman.
Buffalo—Z Herrenberger.
White Deer—A W Currin and D W Baxter, under P E.
Danville—G Hunter.
Bloomsburg—L K Harris.
Columbia—W W Rhoads.
Berwick—J M Ettinger.
Luzerne—J M Price.
Catawissa—J H Hertz.
Wyoming—G L Burson.
Lenoxville—J A. Hollenbach.
Susquehanna—H H Douty, under P E.
Dushore—W N Wallace.
Hughsville—J F Shultz.
New Columbus—W H Lilly.
Milton—S P Remer
Kingston—To be supplied.
S T Buck, member of Milton Qr. Conf.
L Mathias, member of Milton Qr. Conf.
R W Runyon, member of White Deer Qr. Conf.
Williamsport Dist—A L Reeser, P E.
Lock Haven—J J Lohr.
Jersey Shore—H W Buck and F S Vought, under P E
Nittany Valley—Reuben Young and H M Evans, under P E
Sugar Valley—D P Kline.
Lycoming—I Krause
Williamsport Circuit—Jas Young.
" Station—D W Miller.
" Mission—J A Irvine.
Millesburg—J M King
East Liberty—A Stapleton.
Liberty—M Sloat
Canton—J M Brader
Centre Hall—Jacob Best.
Newberry—J C Reeser.
Danville—J H Peters.
Seneca—U F Swengle.

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK.

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frozen Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in the

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the sore leg nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 3 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and consume more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 139 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills, Marshy.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indigestion to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Ask your druggist, and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

Mar 20 4t

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 et; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Mar. 27, '79.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe Ljan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 886, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
F. A. FIREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 837, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HEINLEMER, Sec't. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 36, P. of H. meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sec't.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall

——Subscribers to the REPORTER who change their post office address, should notify us, so that their paper can be mailed accordingly.

——Representative Gephart has our thanks for Report of State Treasurer. Representative Murray for Leg. Record.

——Mrs Holderman, of Oak Hall, last week, broke an arm by a fall from a chair.

——If you do not know how cheap Dinges sells Groceries, go and buy a sample lot and you will see that you can buy cheaper than anywhere else.

——The following citizens of Potter township intend going west next week: Wm. Lichty and family to Ohio; John Lichty and family to Indiana; David Stoner and wife to Ohio; John and Alfred Hessig to Ohio: Irwin Treaster and Henry Lichty started for Arkansas last week.

——The Millheim M. E Sunday School contribution box was robbed by some one forcing an entrance into the church, says the *Journal*. There was a considerable sum in the box.

——Most all the oranges Simon gave to the widow are said to have come from the famous Sechler grocery.

——Cyrus Heltman and family left for Kansas, John U. Wasson and family for Sonoma Co., California, and Al., son of Jonathan Shafer, goes to Oregon. All from Nittany Valley.

——On Wednesday night, 19th, a little after 11 o'clock a fire broke out in an outhouse attached to the dwelling of D. K. Geis, of this place. An alarm was given, and by the timely arrival of about a dozen men, the flames were put out, although at one time it was thought the whole building would be burned. The outbuilding was burned out, and the flames commenced climbing the gable end of the dwelling. The fire originated from an iron flue, which are very dangerous and should be banished, as they become heated and are apt to fire anything combustible near them Mr. Geis asks us to tender his thanks to the citizens their aid.

——The rush to Kansas is still unabated, and so is the rush of housekeepers to Sechler's where they get the best coffee, sugar, teas, and other table groceries and wares in the market. Remember that they sell but a trifle above wholesale prices, which no other grocery in the county does.

——Try the Howe before you get any other sewing machine—A. C. Moore, agent, Milesburg, will give you one on trial.

——There is more sugar, coffee, teas, dried and canned fruits, and other groceries, sold by Sechler & Co, than by any other establishment within 100 miles. The reason is plain—you get none but reliable goods—fresh, pure, wholesome, and at living prices.

——Mr. Penn Bigony, at one time is the Fallen House has taken a clerkship in the Bush House, Bellefonte. He is an obliging, genteel young man, well suited for the position

——The new Howe is admitted to be the king of sewing machines—it sets all others in the shade. Don't buy any other until you have tried the new Howe.

——It is conceded by all that the Howe machine is the most durable machine made.

——PROMOTIONS.—The Centre Hall schools closed last week. The Principal, Prof W A. Krise, made the usual examinations, at the close of which Mr. E. F. Arney, Prest. of school board, made the following promotions: (From the Primary school to the Intermediate grade.) Amanda Krumbine, Annie Mingle, Ella Noll, Lizzie Sweeney, Sadie S. Ross, Maude Neff, Samuel F. Snyder, James I. Snyder, A. D. Gregg, Wagner Geiss, Eddie Wolf, George Krise, Wm H. Tobias (From the Intermediate to the Grammar school.) Elsie Geiss, Sadie Gfrerer, Katie Bechdol, Robert Wolf, David Snyder, John Farner, Harry Dinges.

——Bellefonte seems to be real proud of the new Bee-Hive dry goods store—and well may it be. It is a first-class establishment all through, stocked with the choicest goods in market. Mr. Bauland, the proprietor, has bought his splendid stock for cash, at bottom prices, and flatters himself he is enabled to offer the best bargains in the county. None of our readers should fail to visit the new Bee-Hive when they go to Bellefonte.

——Go to the coach shops of John T. Lee, in this place, and inspect his work and material, and you will be convinced that it is just the place to get an honest job, whether it be a carriage, buggy, sulky, spring wagon or any other kind of wagon, and at prices that will defy competition.

——At an election for officers and managers of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg & Youngmanstown Turnpike Road Company, held at Inhoff's hotel, on the 11th inst., the following were elected:

President—John Stoner.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Motz.
Managers—John Stoner, J. B. Leitzel, Adam Weaver, John Frederick, Wm. Fichthorn.

——Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

——Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and early stages of consumption. Try it.

——If you want the best fitting and cheapest shirt in the State, or any other clothing, go to the Eagle Clothing hall, there's the place where you get it.

——Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

——CAMPHOR MILK—Dr. Oberholtzer's Liniment has been tested by thousands, and has proved to be of the highest value to the community. It has effected many cures in Rheumatism, Sores, Swellings, Sprains and Frosted Feet, and many persons recommend it for Cuts, Galls & Swellings in horses. It costs 25 cents J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. 27 mar 1m

——Best and cheapest Clothing always at King Clothier Newman's.

LARDY LOOKING BUTTER.

Since the virtues of the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., are becoming known, the white, lardy looking butter in disappearing from market. This is the purest and strongest butter color in use, and is perfectly pure.

Harper's Magazine for April is on our table. It is full of interesting matter, which is nothing new for this really first-class periodical.

——The Centre county jail has 11 prisoners, which some people think is enormous. Why we tell you it is not near as many as should be there, if half the evil doers were nabbed, there would be at least 25 more fellows in our county prison.

——Last Friday night about 9 o'clock a terrible occurrence happened at Central City, near Milesburg, in the home of Mr Samuel Wyland. Harvey, a boy of about 12 years, and his younger brother, about 8 years old, were together in a room, in which was a loaded musket, which they had been warned not to touch. The parents leaving the apartment some time after, the younger boy, impelled by curiosity, picked up the dangerous weapon and aimed it at Harvey. It went off, eighteen shot, it is said, striking Harvey in the breast and inflicting a mortal wound. All was done that was possible to save him, but the deadly instrument, in the hands of this little child, had done its fatal work. Harvey lingered in great pain until about 12 o'clock on Saturday, when his spirit left the suffering body.—*Democrat.*

——The road from Millheim to Coburn is in a woeful condition, almost impassable with an empty wagen, and will soon be in such a state as will make it impossible to get along at all, unless spring sets in very favorably. Push your turnpike project.

——Step right in to Sechler's, see all they got, buy a bill of their tip-top groceries,—you will never regret it; if you want a good, fresh, wholesome article, at Sechlers is the place above all others to get it. Try it once at least.

——Mr. Samuel Neese, of Penn, knows how to treat the people at a sale. On last Thursday he gave a warm meal to all persons attending his sale, and the consequence was, every body felt good. Mr. Neese had a good sale, and all the bad conduct, (which is so general at outside meals) was avoided. Bravo!

——From the Union county court proceedings we see in the Telegraph the following:

Com'th vs. John Stoner, Adam Weaver, J B Leitzel, Thos. Hartman, Wm. Fichthorn President and Managers of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Road Company. Indct, neglecting to repair highway. Prosecutors, M. G. Reed and Wm. B. Young, for the Borough of Mifflinburg. The road in dispute was that portion of the turnpike within said Borough, which the prosecutors alleged was in bad condition—unfit for travel and not in accordance with the requirements of the Company's charter or according to law. Defts. claimed that it was not a portion of their road; that they long since abandoned it, and were not compelled to keep it up. Much interest was manifested; many witnesses examined and the lawyers "struggled" like heroes. Verdict—Defts. not guilty, but to pay the costs. Leiser, Mitchell & Glover, and Wolfe for the Prosecutors. Orwig and Linn & Dill for the Defts.

——The meat stealing business has again commenced in the lower end. One night last week some scoundrels visited the smoke house of John Brauchi, in Penn twp., and stole the best part of his meat. Such bold robberies are common down there and should be hunted up a little closer.

——There has been no intelligence from Mr. Aaron Luckenbach, who unexpectedly left these parts some three weeks ago. His family is in the Loop. It is supposed he went to Kansas.

——On Tuesday the families of Mich. Frank, of Haines, and Wm. Long, of Miles, left for Jewell county, Ks.

——Adam Stover and family, of Farmer's Mills, will go to Kansas next week.

——M. L. Leitzel who is about to leave the Potters bank hotel, takes charge of one of the hotels at Reedsville.

——Mr. Wm. Galbraith, one of our aged citizens, is lying seriously ill from pneumonia.

——All dealers in Clothing have at last caved in and acknowledge that they can not get ahead of Newman for selling cheap suits, they now unwillingly admit that he is King Clothier. This is what the people all said two years ago. Look out for Newman's spring stock with a still further reduction in prices.

——Get your fish at Sechlers if you want the freshest and best article in market, at prices that the poorest table can afford to have the best fish.

——If you want any fancy or toilet articles, or fresh drugs, any thing in that line can be had at Green's drug store, in the Bush house block. All the standard patent medicines also to be had at Green's.

——Look out for Guggenheimer's new stock of goods, now on the way.

——The Beehive store already ranks No. 1 at Bellefonte, and has a big rush.

LIST OF JURORS.

Grand Jurors—4 Monday April.

Boggs—J S Preudfoot
Taylor—J T Fowler
Spring—Jas Eckenroth.
Snowshoe—J A Wolf.
Ferguson—D H Young.
Union—H Hartsock, W G Irvin.
Potter—J B Lee, J A Keller
Miles—N Korman, Joel Morris, J C Burket M J Hall.
Gregg—P Shook.
College—Geo Musser, J Bottorf, Wm Everhart, G Sholl.
Liberty—J W Taner.
Penn—W S Smith
Worth—G R Williams.
Philipsburg—M Gowland, E A Davis.
Bellefonte—H Walkey.

Traverse—4 Monday April.

Bellefonte—J M'Clure, W P Humes, J W Cook, R M'Farlane, J M'Clellan, I Miller, J Mulhollan
Beggs—W E Fisler, J T Lucas, W H Campbell, J Zimmerman, W Butler.
Penn—P Bowersox, A A Frank, S G Gutelius, H H Weiser, J Sankey, J C Smith.
Rush—C Long, J Gile.
Gregg—J A M'Clintic, Wm Heckman.
Union—Jacob Hoover, jr.
Milesburg—W C Wilky.
Miles—Jas Corman, J P Frank, L Grim.
Spring—J Barnhart, A J Bell.
Huston—M H Stewart, J S Thompson, J F Williams.
Philipsburg—A Jones, E C Bender.
Patton—J H Bradle.
Liberty—W Swingle
Benner—Jno Swartz
Potter—J Dinges, L W Kimport.
Harris—S Baily
Walker—W P Harris, C Rodgers, S Goodhart.
Ferguson—J B Gohsen.
Marion—C F Yearick
College—Jos Baker, Wm Grove.
Howard twp—J B Leathers.

Jurors—May 5.

Worth—J Woodring, H Dennings.
Union—Wm Idding, G P Hall
Bellefonte—T Gordon, D Z Kline, J Sommerville, J H Lingle, W T Twitmire. Wm Derstine.
Haines—F Dutweiler, R B Hosterman. Howard hor—W H Neff, A J Gardner.
Boggs—M Evans, W Fleck, J K Holter
Miles—John Wolf, Henry Corman, J R Burd.
Rush—J Collins, D Holt.
Ferguson—W E M'Williams, J Johnson, R Gardner.
Halfmoon—J F Downing, S Ellenberger.
Penn—And Harter.
Gregg—H Krumrine, W B Bitner.
Potter—D F Luse, M J Decder, A McCoy.
Walker—Jac Gobble.
Snowshoe—Jas Gates.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Millheim Turnpike-road Company, the object of which is to construct a turnpike road from Millheim to the L. C & S. C. railroad, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of Assembly and its supplements.
13mar3t J. B. LINN, *Solicitor.*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made for a charter, for Turnpike road leading from Millheim, to the L. C. & S. C. railroad.
13 mar 4t

JUSTICE TO ALL.

ED. REPORTER.—I see by an article in the REPORTER of last week, that great injustice was done to J. W. as regards the rig he drives. I am familiar with the circumstances, and can truthfully say that the horse, buggy and sleigh, he uses, belong to him or the family, and that uncle D. has nothing to do with it; and as regards conduct and behavior, that is as good as that of many others who make bigger pretenses than J. W. does.

JUSTICE

MR. EDITOR:—You will do a great favor to make the following corrections in the item of an "Upper Crust" in your last issue. Said upper crust, went to inform the people that uncle D. owns the horse and buggy in the hands of J. W., not at all likely; uncle D. is not that kind of a man. As I know all the parties, and to do justice to all, I will just say as J. W. was quite young and inexperienced, uncle D. went along to buy said horse and buggy; and as to J. W's behavior when from home, is much better than those who write about him, we know whereof we write, as we have traveled with him, and a better chap is not to be found in the diggings of P H. Now a word of advice to the upper crust, before you write another article for a paper please write the truth. Soak your head in vinegar and apply a potens plaster which will be better for you and the community in general. JUSTICE.

(We trust our correspondents will not let their passions run too high in their little "unpleasantness.")

TOWNSHIP AUDITORS.

BOALSBURG, March 24, 1879.

EDITOR REPORTER:—The Philipsburg *Journal* says that the laws of this state require the auditor of every township and borough, to meet annually on the second Monday of April to audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the Supervisors, Overseers of the poor, and all the other township officers, except the School Directors, whose audit comes off annually on the first Monday of June. The *Journal* also says the accounts are required by law to be published in at least two newspapers, under a severe penalty for neglect.

The law requiring stated accounts to be published in the papers, I have not seen, and as an auditor of College township, am seeking information. Can you secure the law and give it an insertion in your paper for information for myself and others? The people should know what the law is, and the Auditors should perform their duty and carry out the law, and if it is too expensive we can have our remedy through the law makers by demanding an appeal. There is another matter the auditors should pay attention to in adjusting the accounts with the township officers—that is, their compensation which is fixed by law for their services. It is the custom in some townships for the officers to fix their own wages and in many instances the auditors allow it, notwithstanding the law fixes the compensation they are to receive and which the auditors have no legal right to exceed. S. G.

For the benefit of our correspondent we publish the following acts:

By act of May 1, 1876, School Directors shall annually, at the close of the school year, furnish the township auditors a full certified statement, itemized, of receipts and expenditures, including assests and liabilities, with all books, papers and vouchers, to be approved, if found correct, the statement to be spread on the minutes of the Board. The Board shall publish the same in a condensed and classified form on written or printed handbills, in not less than ten places in the district, or in two newspapers of the county having the largest circulation among the citizens interested. On any neglect or failure to perform these duties, they shall be subject to prosecution for misdemeanor, a fine of not more than $500, to be paid to their school district.

Act of 1874—Section 2. That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within the commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to publish, by posting handbills, either printed or written, in at least five public places with in their respective townships or boroughs, an itemized annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors for the year preceding the annual settlement for their respective districts; said handbills to be posted within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the town clerk in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, which shall be at all times subject to inspection by any citizen thereof: *Provided*, That where any two of said offices shall be exercised by the same persons only one statement shall be required: *Also provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in the respective localities.

Section 3. In case of neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, the auditors so neglecting or refusing shall each pay a penalty of twenty dollars, &c.

——A letter from Millheim says: The building and improvement spirit is already manifesting itself in Millheim, as far as property is concerned. Although the town in general looks somewhat dilapidated. The mud is from four to six inches deep on the side walks in some places, while at other places there are old porches covering the walks, which (the porches) are not fit for hogs to lie under during wet weather. We doubt not but that the council will see to some of these nuisances.

——There will be some eighteen or twenty flittings in the borough of Millheim, this spring. The majority are exchanges only, with in the borough, while some go out and others come in. Houses are in demand, rents and taxes almost overbearing, hardly any work and very little pay for what is to be done.

——A quarter of beef will be taken on subscription at this office.

——Beautiful springlike weather, with the little end of winter still holding on.

——A few days ago some of Sheriff Spangler's boarders tried to get themselves out of limbo and his themselves to other fields for grub. The leader among them was the notorious Ettinger of Snyder county. Making a saw out of a piece of iron the prisonrs expected to cut their way out, but were foiled by being detected in their work.

It is questionable at least to allow the baby to exhaust itself and annoy the household with its continual crying when that tried remedy Dr Bull's Baby Syrup will quiet it at once. Price 25 cents.

——List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Centre Hall, March 26, 1879: Mr. Joseph Neff 1, Mr. Michael Grove 1, Miss Bell Coonfare 1. Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised.

J. A. REESMAN, P. M

THE BEST WAY.

When a man suffers from kidney disease, liver complaint, piles or rheumatic pain, his best way to effect restoration to health is by procuring a package of the Kidney-Wort. It regenerates the whole man, without depleting it. Sold by Druggists.

In Philadelphia last year there were 18,375 births, 6,247 marriages and 15,743 deaths. January leads in the number of births, October in marriages, and August in deaths.

Pinoville, Mo., was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Only the Court House, one hotel and two business houses are said to have escaped destruction.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers,
17aug tf. H. E. ZERBE.

FORTY SEVEN MEN DROWNED OUT OF A CREW OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO.

London, March 21.—The French floating battery Arrogante foundered off Hyeres in a gale on Wednesday. Forty-seven men were drowned out of a crew of 122. The storm arose during firing practice, and the Arrogante sprang a leak.

FORTY LIVES LOST BY AN AVALANCHE.

London, March 20.—A special dispatch to the *Times* states that many avalanches have recently occurred in the Austrian Tyrol. At Bleiberg ten houses were crushed by one of these, forty persons were killed, eighteen seriously injured and fifteen others are missing.

ANOTHER OCEAN HORROR.

SIXTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Kingston, Jamaica, via Havana, March 19.—The British steamer Bonitez, Captain Doherty, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytian steamer Michael. The latter sank and sixty persons on board were drowned.

THE WESTERN FEVER.

From the Kansas City Times, March 14.

The great tide of travel into Kansas continues, and during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at noon 3,500 immigrants arrived at the Union Depot in this city en route to Kansas, there to seek homes along the lines of the different railways. Last season they came by families, by sections and by hundreds, but this year it is by thousands that they empty themselves from the cars at the depot and at once take seats in the westward bound trains.

TWO NEW PLANETS.

The Smithsonian Institution reports that Professor Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., announces the discovery by himself yesterday morning of two planets, one of the tenth magnitude in 11h, 56m, right ascension, and 9 deg 22 min north declination; the other of the eleventh magnitude, in 12h. 11m. right ascension, and 9 deg 31 min north declination, moving north.

A DESIRABLE PUBLICATION.—Frank Leslie's "Popular Monthly" is one of the best, largest and cheapest in existence, and deservedly popular. The April number contains, as usual, about 100 admirable engravings, and its pages are filled with unusually excellent matter. The opening article is an exceedingly interesting and elaborate one on Marshal MacMahon, with 10 beautiful illustrations, Ossawan has a charming paper, entitled "The Gate of the Seraglio of the Shoubra Palace, illustrated. Among other particularly notable articles are "Hunting Scenes in India," 10 engravings; A Day at Piss," and Gypsies and Gypsydom," both profusely illustrated, etc., etc. The department of fiction is particularly interesting. Frank Lee Benedict's serial, "Norman Desborough's Son," is concluded. "Gertrude's Temptation," "A Great Peril," "A Life's Mistake," "J. R.," "Running the Gauntlet, or, The Cuban Patriot's Bride," and several other short stories are full of interest and admirably illustrated. Among the notable sketches are "The Rothschilds," a sketch of that celebrated house; "Thomas Moore, the poet; Talking Birds," etc., etc. There are poetry, a carefully selected miscellany including History, Science, Horticulture, Travel, Anecdote, etc. The number is embellished with a beautiful chromo frontispiece, "The Gate of the Seraglio." The price for a single copy is 25 cents; annual subscription $3, postpaid. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55, 57 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The length of a pig's tail led to a murder in Madison county, North Carolina, last Thursday. Two farmers, named Norton and Gaither, disputed concerning the length of the tail of a pig which they were examining. Norton gave Gaither the lie, whereupon Gaither told Norton to get ready for a deadly fight. Both man drew their revolvers almost simultaneously. Gaither was fatally wounded and Norton lost a thumb. The point as to which of the two men was right in regard to the length of the pig's tail remains undecided.

Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, was sold at public auction with 218 acres, about two-thirds of the original estate, under decree of court to effect a distribution of the property of the late Commodore Uriah P Levy. The purchaser was Jefferson M. Levy, of New York city, one of the heirs, and the price paid was $10,050. Asabel S. Levy, of New York, was a bidder.

London, March 17.—The pecuniary damage by the disaster at Szegedin is estimated at about £1,500,000.

Szegedin, March 17.—Two thousand farm houses in the surrounding country have been destroyed by the fiend. It is believed the waters will not have entirely subsided before July.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Wheat is dull but steady. Sales of 2,000 bushels, including Pennsylvania red, at $1 13½; Pennsylvania amber track and elevator at $1 14 Seeds—Unchanged. Cotton is dull at 5½@6c Fat seed is wanted at 1 40@1 45

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 24.—Wheat is active, demand and higher. No. 2 red winter, $1 01; No. 2 Chicago spring fresh, 91½c for cash; Corn 34½, regular 34½c for cash. Oats 21½c for cash. Rye dull and lower at 44½@46c. Barley at 66c

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head; market brisk; good, 5½@6c, medium, 4½@5c, common, 4@4½c. Sheep active, receipts, 4,000 head, good to prime, 5½@6c medium 5½@5½c, common 5c. Hogs weak receipts 2,500 head; good, 6½c, medium, 6½@6½c, common 6c, sloppers 5½c.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 95.
Rye, 45c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 40c
Oats, 22c
Buckwheat, 75c.
Clover seed, $3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 6c.
Ham, 8c
Shoulders, 5c.
Clean Sides, 5c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Tub washed wool 35c.
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

	Coal Retail.	By Car Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$5 00	$4 65
Chestnut,	$4 25	$3 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 55

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mary Emrick, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent, to come forward and make settlement, and these having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN EMRICK.
20 mar 6t. Executor.

INQUEST NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Jonas From deceased, late of Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a.

To William From, sr., John From, sr., Rebecca Bair, Samuel Bair, Mary From, Elizabeth Solt, Jacob Solt, Wm. From jr., Jonas From, John From jr., Wilson From, Jacob From, Sarah From, Adam From, Ellen From (minor), and to John Shannon, guardian *ad litem* of Ellen From. The heirs and legal representatives of Jonas From, deceased:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an Inquest will be held at the late residence of said decedent, deceased, in the township of Potter, and county of Centre, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1879 at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Penn'a. } JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.
Mar 14, 1879 } 20 mar 4t

BLACKSMITH WANTED.

A good blacksmith can learn of a first class situation by addressing the undersigned, at Centre Hall.
6 mar tf. JNO. T. LEE.

The Mandalay correspondent of the Calcutta Englishman thus describes the recent massacre of the royal family of Burmah by order of the King:—"A council was held by the King and his young advisers, and the conclusion come to was that extermination was the only means whereby he could obtain safety. The immediate execution was, therefore, ordered of every one in prison. Executions were easily obtained, and with darkness commenced the scene of slaughter. It being, however, found inconvenient to get through the job in one night, a division was made and some twenty were chosen. These were severely beaten and kicked the women being shamefully treated. When lifeless they were hurried into a large well in the garden. Children were torn to pieces before their parents' eyes and the parents then put to death. The Meekra Prince was made a witness of the most atrocious conduct toward his wife and children, and saw his aged mother beaten senseless to the ground and then dragged to the well and tumbled in. Thongya's family fared the same, as also the two Menghees, the Myadawlaw, his two sons and the Phawoon. The princes, instead of being put in along with their families, were killed last and thrown into the river."

A LITERARY REVOLUTION.—Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, in the new Author Edition, is meeting with such extraordinary sale that the publishers, to make it still more popular, have further reduced the prices. Purchasers ordering before April 30 th will get the eight volumes complete, in paper, for $1 75; cloth $2 50; half morocco, gilt top $4 00; or bound in four volumes, half morocco, gilt top, for $8 50. Sample volumes sent postpaid for 30 cents, 45 cents, 65 cents, and 90 cents. This is not only one of the choicest works in the language, but really wonderful in its low price. Specimen pages and terms to clubs will be sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE for March will be ready on the 28th—not dated in advance, as is the custom—its contents being mainly from the foreign publications of same date, thus giving what is newest in the literary world. $1.00 a year, or 10 cents a number. American Book Exchange, Publishers, N. Y.

Scribner for April is replete with information, including in its sparkling pages subjects of deep and varied interest to magazine readers such as cannot fail to make the household happy.

St. Nicholas is brimful of what will interest our Little Folks, and, for that matter, the large ones, to. It is one of those charming children's magazines that every family ought to have.

Seventy-five years of married life is a rare experience; yet an old couple in Fairfield county, Conn., lay claim to this unusual honor. They were man and wife long before the War of 1812, and have lived happily and peacefully together through three wars on this continent.

At Lenaconing, Md., Mary Keeling, while attempting to cross the track in front of a train, caught her foot in a frog, fell in the middle of the track and had both legs cut off. She died immediately.

MARRIED.

On 12, inst., Mr. Jacob Sharer, of Zion, and Miss Elizabeth Agnes Smeltzer, of Marion township.

On 9, inst., Mr. Maurice Myers, of Walker, to Miss Ettie Hummel, of Snow Shoe.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

HURRAH!

—FOR—

CHEAP JOHN.

CENTRE HALL

The Spring season of 1879 is now opening. We have just received an excellent stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

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Lowest Prices.

We have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. We have

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
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Best Sole Leather always on hand. Give us a call immediately.

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now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars Bridles, of every description and quality, Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.
JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

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Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

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The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Philada." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 708 N. 4th St. Philadelphia

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.

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Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Wimsport, is first-class in all its appointments

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.

Sam GEO. HOPPES, Prop'r.

W. A. CURRY,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

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Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable Give him a call feb18 1y

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The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in first class manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery. 1nov3y

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WM. WOLF'S

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and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best assorted material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.

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A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Knives, Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

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If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

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Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
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Men's wool lined gum boots at	2 50
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Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
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The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only.*

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The spring session of this Select School will be opened on the 14th of April next, in the Public School building at Centre Hall. Its pleasant situation, central position and easy access together with abundant accommodations and a thorough literary and classical course of study, make this a desirable school for persons from a distance. Boarding can be had at very reasonable rates. Tuition from 4 to 8 dollars. For further particulars address
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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Spring Sewing.

The Philadelphia *Times* gives the following hints concerning the remodeling of last year's dresses, and how to make and mend spring garments: Careful mothers are bringing out last year's garments to see what may be available—what must be made over and what can be handed down. The fashion of combination-suits renders the task of turning and twisting comparatively easy, since something may always be found to go with what is left of a dress. Cheap goods are rarely worth making over, while all woolen materials of good quality may be used again and again. These also pay best for dyeing, and two dresses which have outlived their usefulness in their first estate, may, after passing through the dyer's vat, be united to form a serviceable suit of black or some dark color. The dyers themselves always advise black for dark blues, browns, violets—indeed almost all dark colors will not recolor successfully in any other shade. Dyed silks rarely look well, and mixed goods, cotton and wool, or wool and silk, seldom pay for the trouble and expense of having them colored. Some standard houses refuse to attempt them at all. Irish poplin is also rejected, although we have seen it well dyed. It shrunk fearfully through the process, but the new shade obtained was a good one and the fabric wore well after it was dyed. If the fabric be figured the figure will always show through the dye.

Black woolens should be sponged with hartshorn water and ironed while damp. If very dirty wash like flannels in luke-warm water, and rinse in indigo water made as blue as possible. Do not wring out, but hang up to drip, and when nearly dry iron on the wrong side. Few lower skirts are now made of the dress material. English cambric, cheap alpaca or foulard silk, are usually employed for the foundation. On this a facing of the dress goods half a yard deep is put, and on this facing the plaitings, flounces, etc., are set. Plaiting may be pieced to any extent, the joints being hidden in the folds. Bias folds should be lined with wiggins to give them the proper set. Be careful also to cut them exactly on the bias. The arm-holes are no longer corded.

In remodeling silk or woolen suits the short pointed revers collar, meeting at the top of the darts, will be much used. The popular plastron affords an excellent mode of covering the rubbed fronts of dresses. Stitch it on both fronts from collar to bottom, and work the buttonholes over the old ones. When the back drapery is too scant add a width of the trimming material on one side and bunch it up irregularly. The accepted trimming for plain skirts is one or two flounces cut straight and put on in inch-wide plaits. These flounces are usually deep enough to hide all that part of the lower skirt not hidden by the long underskirt. Silesia or drilling is preferred to linen for dress lining by many dressmakers. This is, however, a matter of taste. Linen and lawn dresses are not lined, but are made with the French fell, which prevents the seams stretching. To make this stitch on the right side, trim the seams off close, turn and stitch up once more on the wrong side. In all bias seams on garments which are meant to be washed, stitch a narrow, straight strip of cloth to serve as a stay. Skirt braids should always be shrunk before using, else they will draw in the wearing.

Worn cloth jackets have cut out on the edges may be made "as good as new" by putting on a ruffle of thin new cotton or cambric, as the material may require. The ruffle may be easily made on the sewing machine.

Children's white dresses may be lengthened by adding a band of insertion and a scant flounce of Hamburg work on the bottom. If the dress is plaited at the back, lengthen the body by means of the trimming and piece the plaiting at the top, where the added trimming will cover it. Plain princess dresses, white or colored, may be made longer by cutting the edge out in vandykes or tabs and setting a plaited flounce underneath—a fashion popular for new suits.

When sheets give way in the middle, tear them down the center and sew the outside edges together, thus bringing the best part where the hardest wear comes. Pillowcases are not often worth mending. If it seems desirable, put a large piece of old cloth under the thin places and darn the broken threads. Tablecloths should be carefully darned with fine linen thread. When too far gone for mending, use the best parts—usually the four corners—for trayclothes, and take the worst pieces for the drawer or bag in which rags for bandages and sickness are kept; old linen rags are invaluable for such purposes.

News and Notes for Women.

The first female candidate for a degree at the University of London was unsuccessful.

Greef leaves sewn with crystal beads and woven into garlands are worn for ball wreaths by French blondes.

Mrs. Martha Sinclair, of Des Moines, has been elected assistant preceptress at the Iowa State agricultural college.

English dressmakers use watchspring tipped with brass instead of whalebone. It costs only about one-fiftieth as much.

Words are nothing to paint a mother's love, a mother's consolation. A baby's smile contains the divinest essence of all earthly solacement; a child's love soothes without weakening; it demands so much that in blessing it one is blessed by it unawares.—*Ellen W. Olney.*

A silver medal has been awarded to Miss Mary D. McNamara, of Clinton, by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, by reason of her bravery last August in rescuing a daughter of Mr. Levi Burk from drowning in the Lancaster Mills pond. Miss McNamara had previously rescued two other girls from watery grave. She is but fifteen years of age.

A Paris letter describes a queer dress thus: It represented an owl, and was worn by a foreign duchess. The dress, in the darkest shade of blue satin, was trimmed with the purest dawn colored feathers, the hue of the night bird. The front of the dress was covered with fringes in feathers. The head of an owl with diamond eyes shone in the middle of the lady's chest, and another owl ornamented her hair.

Romance of the Custer Massacre.

Colonel Benteen, of the Seventh cavalry, left the impression in his testimony in the Reno inquiry that Dr. Lord and Lieutenant Sturgis, who were with Custer, and whose bodies were not found, might be still alive and with the Indians. Away down in Maine this ray of hope fell upon the heart of a young lady who is in reality, but not in name, one of the widows of the fatal dash for vindication. There was more in the colonel's words to her than he intended. For the fifteenth time she wrote to Bismarck, Dakota, pitifully inquiring if there was any possible hope that Benteen's intimation was founded upon fact. Her friend at Dakota answered "No." If Dr. Lord was alive and in Sitting Bull's camp the Canadian mounted police would have found it out long before this. Major Walsh, who is on the best of terms with the hostiles, and is with them a great deal, has made every effort to discover a survivor. He is a great admirer of the dead Custer, and his personal feelings have been heartily enlisted in the vain search. All that he has found has been one horse and the white-horse company. Dr. Lord may be alive, but it is as improbable as Jules Verne's eighty-day trip around the world. The lady in Maine, however, has an intuitive belief that he is still alive, and she will yet see him. She reproaches herself for some little thing she did, thinking it sent him off with Custer, and that he was indifferent to the consequences.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Speaking of generosity, you wouldn call a man who had gouged a piece out of the bottom of his foot a whole-soled fellow, would you?

"On this head," said the lecturer, "there is nothing left to be desired." The bald-headed man in the front row immediately rose to call to order.

PIKE'S PEAK SIGNAL STATION.

Wonders of the Highest Inhabited Portion of the Globe.

A Colorado correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes as follows: The United States signal station at Pike's peak is the highest signal station in the world; it is also the highest inhabited portion of the globe. It was opened in the month of September, 1873. That it was a wise provision of the government in establishing a signal station at this point is no longer questioned, the facts having already demonstrated its practicability, and the present success promises that Pike's peak signal station is yet to stand at the head of all astronomical and meteorological stations in the world. This point is wonderfully favored by nature for the study of astronomy and meteorology. The rarity of the atmosphere brings out a remarkable brilliancy and clearness to the stars and all the heavenly bodies. The nights are most always cloudless, and cloudy days are the exception. Nine-tenths of the storms are below the peak. The best and most complete report of the last total eclipse of the sun received at Washington was the report of Professor Loud, of Colorado college, from observations taken at Pike's peak.

The signal station is now under the charge of Sergeants Choate, Blake and Sweeney. These officers are detailed from the army because of their peculiar adaptability and special qualifications for the accurate execution of the nice duties of taking astronomical and meteorological observations. To Sergeant Rufus Choate I am greatly indebted for the particulars embodied in this article.

The summit of Pike's peak contains sixty acres. It is 14,336 feet above the level of the sea. On the highest point stands the signal station, a rough stone building twenty-four by thirty, one story in height. It is divided into four rooms—officers' room, kitchen, store room and woodroom. And here in this bleak spot, nearly twenty miles from the habitations of man, though three miles nearer the heavenly regions than most parts of New England, these men live the larger part of the year. The station is three miles from the timber line, where the greater part of vegetation ceases. Short grass tufted with delicate Alpine flowers struggle for an existence against the frigidity of the atmosphere and creep toward the mountain top; but there are hundreds of acres of cold gray and reddish rocks where not a vestige of verdure exists.

Like the dwellers of the Arctic regions, the inhabitants of Pike's peak have but two seasons—summer and winter. Two months of summer—August and September—and ten, long cold months of winter. The summer season passes quickly. The atmosphere is congenial; the many visitors at the peak enhance its social life with joy, wonderment and mirth. During the summer of 1878 upward of nine hundred people, in parties of from five to thirty, visited the peak, among them many ladies. They regis. tered from the four quarters of the globe, and they all expressed admiration and astonishment at the grandeur and sublimity of the wonderful views as seen from the peak. To behold a sunrise from the peak is an event of a lifetime, and for this purpose visitors often remain over night at the station to be ready to catch the first glimpse of the sun as it appears above the horizon, gilding with its bright rays the mountains, hills, valleys and plains, to the wonder and delight of the amazed beholder.

The duties of the officers are various. Seven observations are taken daily; all storms are closely watched, and each special and distinctive characteristic duly recorded. Sunrise and sunset demand close attention. Every peculiarity of the heavenly regions is viewed and a record made of the same, and monthly reports of these records are sent to headquarters at Washington. The present year has been unusually prolific in sun-dogs, which are said to prognosticate earthquakes, subterranean explosions, immense freshets and troublous times. A government office at Pike's peak is no sinecure, for the officer must buffet all storms and brave all weathers. Occasionally an electric storm visits the peak. There is but little thunder accompanying these storms, but the mountain seems all on fire. Sergeant Choate informs me that when he was out observing one of these storms it appeared as though the whole mountain top was a sheet of electric flame. It came out of every rock and darted around with wonderful audacity. It played around him, and, as he expressed it, shot down his back and darted out of each boot-toe, and so completely filled him with electricity that he could not retain his foothold, but bounded and rebounded from the rock like a rubber ball; he felt as though a powerful electric battery was pouring fiery darts all through him, and deeming "discretion the better part of valor," he bounded into the signal station for preservation. Sergeant Choate was at the spring, in December, and on December 21 he left for the peak, wearing Norwegian snowshoes twelve feet in length. It was a weary task and a dreary trip. The first night out he slept in the snow on the mountain's side. The second night the mercury fell to twenty degrees below zero. He sought shelter in a deserted cabin, through which the wind whistled tunes anything but agreeable, where he built a small fire, but avoided sleep, fearing the extreme cold might produce the sleep of death. The third day he reached the station safely.

The summer months are also occupied in preparing for the long siege of winter. During the months of August and September upward of 3,000 pounds of the usual variety of family stores and about twenty-five cords of firewood are snugly stowed away. These are all carried to the peak in small quantities on the back sof the poor, despised burro, whose head has the appearance of being encased in cloth and whose ears are nearly the length of his legs, and who walks at the pace of a snail, and a very slow snail at that.

Speculative Trunk Buyers.

The proprietor of the Everett house, St. Louis, recently had a sale of the baggage left at his hotel by frauds and impecunious patrons. There were eighty-three trunks and valises offered for sale, and the total amount realized was $83. A large crowd was present, but the bidding was far from spirited, as the contents of the trunks were not exposed to view. Many laughable incidents happened. One old gentleman persisted on prying open the trunks with a big knotted cane, and would only desist when made to do so forcibly. At the commencement of the sale he was observed to be closely eyeing a huge Saratoga which had been left at the Everett house by a female adventuress. When this trunk was cried he anxiously fumbled in his pockets and brought forth ten cents, with which he started the bidding. Finally it was knocked down to him for $2. "Open it, open it!" yelled the crowd, and he did so. The first thing seen was a roll of newspapers, and the last a lot of bricks, among which was found a sheet of foolscap with this inscription on it: "Sold again! and never got your money back. Yours in haste." A boy bought a trunk for forty cents and found in it about $10 worth of clothes and a valuable breastpin, evidently intended for a lady. A laborer purchased a rickety receptacle, held together by ropes. It was full of papers and letters, the latter written by a lady to her husband and full of pitiful tales of poverty, distress and sickness. To enumerate all the mistakes in buying would take a column. Suffice it to say that a grocer bought some surgical instruments, a druggist a sack of dried apples and a quantity of beans, and a market-woman a complete skeleton, carefully polished and set on wires but not put together. The sale wound up with a free fight, which the police had some trouble in stopping.—*The National Hotel Reporter.*

The New Haven *Register* opens the baseball season early, and scores a home run as follows: "When the head of the houschold arrives home at night and observes his oldest boy hanging his head in a corner, he is prepared to learn that he has broken the best vase in the house in early practice for the baseball season."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

James R. Keene, a well-known New York grain operator, says that a telegram to which his name was forged, was sent from that city to Chicago grain brokers, directing them to sell 3,000,000 bushels of wheat on his account. The sale caused a decline in wheat in Chicago from 96 cents to 93 cents a bushel. Mr. Keene said he repudiated the entire sale.

At the eighteenth commencement of the Eclectic medical college, of the city of New York, two of the twenty-five graduates were ladies.

Benjamin Shallcross, receiver of taxes for the twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, disappeared; and an investigation brought to light a deficiency of $25,000 in his accounts.

The Pennsylvania legislature adopted joint resolutions in honor of the late Bayard Taylor.

Prominent men of New York, Philadelphia and Washington have been swindled out of various sums by three plausible individuals, who represented themselves as a sub-committee engaged in collecting subscriptions for a national celebration in commemoration of the late Bayard Taylor, to be held in Washington.

A dispatch from Eastport, Me., says the ship Turkish Empire, 1,600 tons, West, master, from St. John to Dublin, with a cargo of deals, went ashore at Big Duck island, near Grand Menan, and was a total loss. The captain and sixteen were drowned. The pilot and seven men were saved.

John F. M. Richards encountered two burglars in his residence in New York, shot one of them dead and captured the other.

Rev. John Weiss, a well-known Boston lecturer and essayist, is dead.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the company formed to lay the Atlantic cable was celebrated at the residence of Cyrus W. Field in New York. Of the five original founders—Mr. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White—all were present except the last-named, who is dead. Among the hundreds in attendance were many persons well-known to the country, including William M. Evarts, Samuel J. Tilden, Henry Ward Beecher and others. A few short addresses were made, but the proceedings were mainly of an informal character. About one thousand persons were present during the evening.

About five hundred persons were present at a town meeting in Mechanics' hall, North Berwick, Me., when a part of the floor suddenly gave way, precipitating 150 men a distance of fourteen feet to the floor below. No one was killed outright, but many received frightful injuries, and the escape of several was considered doubtful. Medical aid was immediately summoned from the adjoining towns, and everything possible done to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

At an exciting meeting of the Brooklyn presbytery, a committee made a report in regard to charges against the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's methods of preaching and allegations that he "stands charged by common fame with falsehood and deceit." Seven specifications charging the reverend gentleman with untruthfulness in regard to his church and other matters were framed, and his trial was ordered. Dr. Talmage was present and voted to have the trial take place.

At the Maine municipal elections the Republicans and hard-money Democrats elected their candidate for mayor of Belfast by ninety-one majority; the Republican candidate for mayor of Bangor was successful; there was no election for mayor of Augusta, and a new election was ordered, and in Biddeford the combined Democrats and Greenbackers elected the mayor by seven majority.

A young man named Samuel Vickers was killed by lightning, during a thunder storm, at Maple Ridge, Pa. The only mark on his person was about the size of a bean on his forehead. His team was also killed.

There has been a second failure to elect a mayor of Rockland, Me. Of the 1,420 votes cast the Republican candidate received 580, the Greenbacker 516 and the Democrat 324.

The remains of Bayard Taylor, the late minister to Germany, were received in New York on the steamship Gellert, and were escorted by 400 members of German singing societies and by delegations from other associations. At the city hall the coffin was taken from the funeral car, and in the presence of several thousand persons the German societies sang the funeral dirge. The Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan then delivered an address reviewing the life and work of the dead poet. The remains were placed in state in the governor's room of the city hall, and were removed to Kennett Square, Pa., where the burial took place at Longwood cemetery.

John J. Evans, Calvin Mowery and Willette Lloyd were burned to death during a fire at the Mahoning powder works, near Danville, Pa. Lloyd was one of the proprietors of the works.

Western and Southern States.

The creditors of Judge Culver's banking house, at Pontiac, Ill., have closed the institution. The bank's liabilities are $80,000, and its suspension will occasion much suffering in the neighborhood.

Between one and two o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the wagon shop of Mrs. Henrietta Bausch, on Broadway, East St. Louis, Ill. One brick and five frame buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of about $10,000. In the second story of the wagon shop, which was occupied as a residence by Mrs. Bausch, there were sleeping her three children by former marriages, named Charles Hinrichsbach, aged sixteen years, and John and Emma Zipp, several years younger, together with Henry Shoepperkoetter, a blacksmith, and Mrs. Catharine Borst, who was spending the night with Mrs. Bausch. These persons were all burned to death, being unable to escape by reason of the door leading to their apartments being fastened on the outside. Mrs. Bausch was also asleep in the same house at the time, but she jumped from the window and was fatally injured.

The citizens of Columbus, Ohio, became terribly alarmed and excited by a concerted attempt to burn the city, no less than seven fires having been kindled at different points on one evening; and although every night for a week the incendiary attempts were renewed. The losses from the many fires reached $125,000. At last the city council met in special session and offered rewards for the apprehension of the incendiaries, and ordered the closing of all saloons and places of public resort after ten o'clock P. M. All persons found on the streets after that hour were to be arrested unless they were known or could give a satisfactory account of themselves. Special policemen were on duty on every block, and all the military companies were under arms patrolling the streets. The police commission and a number of prominent citizens held a conference, and a committee of fifty citizens were sworn in as detectives and assigned to duty. Every alley and avenue was patrolled by armed men.

H. H. Vickery, sheriff of Douglass county, Mo., went with a *posse* to the house of Shelt Alsope to arrest him. Alsope resisted the process and fired a number of shots at the sheriff's party, one of which killed the sheriff. Alsope and his little girl, five years old, were then killed by the sheriff's posse and two other persons wounded. The child's death was not intended.

A deplorable tragedy has taken place in the office of the State treasurer at the capitol in Atlanta, Ga., the parties engaged being Col. Robert A. Alston, a member of the legislature, and Capt. Edward Cox. The difficulty arose from Alston having a power of attorney from United States Senator Gordon to sell the latter's interest in the State convict lease. Cox is a sub-lessee under Gordon, and desired Alston to sell Gordon's interest to Watters, who had promised to buy Cox out. Alston sold to another person. Cox threatened Alston at noon that he would kill him before sundown if the sale was not cancelled and then made with his man. They met in the capitol, drew pistols and exchanged shots at close quarters, Alston firing three times and Cox twice. Alston was shot through the brain and died at 6.40 P. M. Cox was shot in the mouth and through the left hand and throat.

Captain Boyton reached Cincinnati on his long swim in his rubber suit from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and rested a few days before resuming the journey. He had made 620 miles of the 3,200 miles constituting his trip.

From Washington.

The President receives some curious letters and telegrams. The following dispatch was received at the White house recently: "May the King of kings incline the President of the United States to do a generous act, and to give the postoffice to ——, a Christian gentleman. You will have God's blessing and that of a thankful people."

At a fire in Georgetown, D. C., three children of Daniel Martin, a colored man, were burned to death.

Capt. Eads has received from the treasury $750,000, the last payment due him in the sundry civil appropriation bill, on account of his improvement of the southwest pass of the Mississippi.

Foreign News.

Bismarck's bill to discipline outspoken members of the German parliament has been rejected by that body.

Passanante, would-be assassin of King Humbert, at Naples, has been sentenced to death.

The rope connected with an ascending cage in a coal-pit near Wakefield, England, broke, and eight men were precipitated 360 feet and killed.

The Zulus have been defeated with great loss by the British troops in South Africa.

The ocean steamer Arizona, the largest in the world except the Great Eastern, has been successfully launched at Glasgow.

Regarding the recent massacre of relatives and others by the king of Burmah, a Calcutta dispatch tells this brief story of kingly cruelty: "It is said that while the massacres, at the instance of the king, only amounted to forty, the killing was attended by every possible atrocity. The victims were beaten and kicked. The women were shamefully abused. The royal princes were reserved to the last, and made to witness the torture and death of their families. The bodies of all the victims were thrown into old wells.

The Afghan ambassadors to Russia have received news that Yskoob Khan has been proclaimed ameer of Cabul. A message from Yakoob Khan, dated Cabul, says that two English battalions, supposed to be about eleven hundred men, have been completely defeated and pursued by the Eldji tribes in the Akosta valley, where the English had already established an administration of their own. He says that the British troops also sustained a severe defeat at Lagna fort at the foot of the Khonak mountains, and sixty miles south of Gazni. This fort was taken by the Eldji after a severe fight, and the English governor, bound with ropes, was carried in triumph to Cabul. This fort is an important post on the main road between the Indus valley and Gazni, by way of the Gomal pass, and if it can be held will serve as a check to the further progress of the British in that region.

The village of Porozma, Hungary, containing 400 houses, has been totally destroyed by a flood, the inhabitants taking refuge on a neighboring hill.

The arrival of General Grant at Calcutta, India, is announced.

Wallace Ross, of St. John, N. B., easily defeated Francis Emmett, an Englishman, in a rowing match over the Thames championship course.

The people of Cashmere, India, are reported to be dying of famine like flies, and at the present rate of mortality it is said the province will be nearly depopulated by the end of the year.

"The Learned Blacksmith."

Elihu Burritt, whose death took place the other day at New Britain, Conn., had an almost world-wide reputation as "The Learned Blacksmith." He was born in New Britain, Conn., on the 8th of December, 1810. His ancestors were Scotch, and both his father and grandfather served in the American army during the Revolution. His father was a shoemaker in humble circumstances, and having a family of children could not afford to give them liberal advantages. When seventeen years old, Elihu was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and it was during his labors at the anvil that a great deal of his study was accomplished. He was a natural mathematician, but had also a great taste for the languages, and with little assistance he mastered French, Latin and Greek, and later he acquired a knowledge of other tongues. It is related that when twenty-two years old, being ashamed to ask for aid, he resolved on working his own way in his studies; so he sat down to Homer's "Iliad," without note or comment, and with only a lexicon with Latin definitions. He had never read a line in the book, but determined that if he could read two lines by hard study during the whole day, he would never ask help of any one in mastering the Greek language. He won a complete victory, and by the middle of the afternoon had read read and committed fifteen lines to memory.

He went to Worcester, Mass., in order to use the library of the Antiquarian society there, and there he made his first attempt at journalism, editing the *Christian Citizen*, a journal devoted to the peaceable settlement of international troubles. He became a lecturer of note, speaking on the subjects of temperance, slavery and cheap ocean postage. In 1846 he went to England and formed "The League of Universal Brotherhood," which announced its aim to be the abolition of war.

He took a deep interest in the slavery question, advocating compensated emancipation, and he assumed charge of a Philadelphia journal, the *Citizen of the World*, in 1852, in order to advance this scheme. In his devotion to the subject it is said that he sometimes restricted his personal expenses to sixteen cents a day.

In 1865 Mr. Burritt was made United States consul at Birmingham, England, but was removed from office when President Grant was inaugurated. He returned to this country in 1870, and has given his attention since to quiet literary work, writing to the newspapers on many subjects. One of his latest articles was printed in the New York *Evening Post* last October on the relations of England and Russia. Among his books are "Sparks from the Anvil," "Miscellaneous Writings," "Olive Leaves," "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad," "A Walk from John O'Groat's to Land's End," "Lectures and Speeches," and "Ten Minute Talks on all Sorts of Topics."

Ten-Dollar Certificates.

A United States treasury circular calls attention to the act "authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt." This act authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States that may be presented for such exchange, certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing four per cent. interest, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the four per cent. bonds; the money so received to be applied only to the payment of the bonds bearing not less than five per cent. interest. The certificates will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will bear on its face the following:

UNITED STATES REFUNDING CERTIFICATE.
TEN DOLLARS. APRIL 1, 1879.

This certifies that the sum of $10 has been deposited with the treasurer of the United States, under the act of Feb. 26, 1879.

JAS. GILFILLAN, Treasurer of the United States.

G. W. SCOFIELD, Register of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Convertible, with accrued interest at four per cent. per annum, into four per cent. bonds of the United States, issued under the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., in sums of $50, or multiples thereof.

The back of the certificate will bear the following:

Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For ninety days, or one-tenth of a quarter, one cent; for each quarter year, ten cents; for each entire year, forty cents.

These certificates may be purchased of the treasurer at Washington or of any of the assistant-treasurers for lawful money, and the treasurer at Washington and the assistant-treasurer at New York may receive in payment drafts in favor of themselves respectively drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned by check to the depositor. The secretary of the treasury will also accept in payment certificates of deposit of national banks specially designated to receive deposits on this account; but the refunding certificates will not be delivered until the certificate of deposit issued by the bank has been paid for by a treasury draft or by a deposit of a like amount with the treasurer or some assistant-treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of equal amount are substituted in their stead.

The certificates will be ready for delivery April 1, 1879, at which date they will begin to bear interest, which will be payable upon the conversion of the certificates into four per cent. bonds. As soon as practicable $10 certificates will be issued under this law similar in form and upon like similar conditions to these above described, to be registered on the books of the treasury in the name of the owner, which name will also be entered on the face of the certificate.

A Town Destroyed by a Flood.

For several days Szegedin, the second commercial town in Hungary, containing 50,000 inhabitants, had been in imminent danger of inundation from the river Theiss, which flows through the place. Several large dykes protected the back of the town had been burst, and the safety of the town then depended on the embankment of the Alfold railway, to strengthen which all efforts were concentrated. At last, however, the water, aided by a gale, broke through the embankment, and rushed in broad streams toward the doomed town. The scenes that ensued defy description, for, to add to the situation, the tremendous current undermined the foundations of the buildings in which the inhabitants lived or had sought shelter, and amid shrieks and frantic appeals for aid that it was impossible to render, the structures went crashing into the flood, carrying with them the inmates. Even the synagogue, to which many people had flown for refuge, was not spared by the waters, and fell in, burying hundreds in its ruins. The gas works having been submerged, people were left at the mercy of the torrent, unable to perceive what fresh danger threatened them, and in a state of prostration from which death would have been a relief. At daybreak the town was many feet deep in water, and the inhabitants had begun to realize the extent of their calamity. Here and there a house, less substantial than its neighbors, tottered and fell with a crash; and it frequently happened that at the moment a boat was nearing a window from which half-distracted people were appealing for aid, the whole edifice would succumb to the torrent, amid the piteous shrieks of the inmates. Such of the inhabitants as were so fortunate as to be able to do so fled to New Szegedin and more elevated parts of the town, hurriedly crossing the bridge of boats which separates the new city from the old. As the day wore on whole rows of houses fell, and the flood gained such headway that it submerged fully two-thirds of the town, including the citadel and the post and telegraph offices. Besides the synagogue, the orphanage succumbed, burying its inmates in the ruins, and two manufactories were discovered to be in flames. No excesses were observable, however, on the part of the inhabitants, precautionary measures having been taken for the protection of property. During the afternoon the dams were cut in several places to allow the water to run off; the flood was still rushing with an awful roar over the city, and the practical destruction of the town was complete. Happily, however, while there was much excitement there was no disorder, and such of the inhabitants as could be removed were conveyed to a place of safety by men who seemed to retain their presence of mind to a greater degree than might have been expected.

Sixty thousand persons were without a roof to cover them. The upper floors of all high houses were crammed with spectators in momentary fear of death.

One hundred square miles in the vicinity of Szegedin were flooded and the crops in that district totally ruined.

Terrible Scene at a Walking Match.

By the fall of a gallery at Gilmore's garden, New York, on the night of the third day's international walking match, twelve persons were injured. The affair is described thus: Two streams of human beings were pouring into the building, the lobby crowded full, and a solid wall of humanity blocking Madison avenue. Within was an immense throng variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 people. It did not seem as if the garden would hold another person. The center of the building was black with men, the seats on the side were crowded, every available space of standing room was taken, and the gallery at the Madison avenue end of the garden was filled. This gallery was a temporary affair, put up for the Arion ball, and divided roughly off into boxes. It stretched nearly across the whole end of the building, directly over the rustic houses each side of the main entrance, and was about six feet deep. A great many ladies were in the gallery. Ennis had come on the track again, and all the men were walking well amid constant cheering.

Suddenly a single scream, as from a woman, arose above the uproar. It came from the gallery. Those who looked saw the south end of this gallery slowly settle, and saw its occupants arise to their feet. Then, amid the crashing of timbers and cries of people, about forty feet of this gallery seemed to collapse. The front gave way first, and, bending downward, shot its occupants headforemost fifteen feet upon the heads of the people below. Then the timbers gave way at the rear, and the whole section of forty feet fell.

A cloud of dust arose, and for an instant enveloped the spot.

Then followed what bid fair to be a fearful panic. From the adjoining sections of the gallery the people rushed like sheep, and those below, under, and around the gallery with them leaped for the entrances, through which the steady stream was pouring into the garden. The next moment, with white faces and staring eyes, from out these entrances poured the human stream, now an ungovernable torrent. For an instant it wavered as it met the the inflowing stream, then dashing all before it, police officers, special detectives and all, it hurled itself against the wall of men in Madison avenue. Men and women rushed out of those two doors like wild beasts, trampling, shouting, groaning, cursing, praying, while from within came the great roar of the thousands. Women fainted, and cowards trampled upon them. Some cried "fire," and in the galleries on the sides of the building men threw open the windows, and, it is said, one in his fright jumped out to the sidewalk below.

A squad of special police officers and detectives stationed near the entrance were the first to stop the panic. Aided by the location of the accident, they succeeded in stopping the rush, for, the broken gallery being near the entrance, almost every person in the garden could see just what happened. Then a rush was made for the scene of the accident; but Capt. Williams, extricating himself from the throng that had carried him bodily out of the building, marshaled his forces and pressed back the multitude. Fifteen firemen, under Chief Fisher of the eighth battalion, who were detailed in the garden, were in their places as soon as they could press through the mass of people, and in less time than it takes to tell it the rubbish was cleared away, the wounded taken out, and either carried outside of the building or made as comfortable as possible within.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Marriage of Queen Victoria's Third Son to the Princess Louise Baranne of Prussia.

Prince Arthur, duke of Connaught, the third son of Queen Victoria, and the Princess Louisa Margaret, of Prussia, were married at St. George's chapel, Windsor, in presence of a brilliant assemblage, which included the queen and several members of the royal family, the king and queen of Belgium and many German princes. The service was performed by the archbishop of Canterbury. In the forenoon Windsor was crowded with people. The bride is a niece of the Emperor William and daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, who commanded before Metz in the war between Germany and France. The marriage, which was conducted with all the ceremony of state befitting the high position of the royal bride and bridegroom, took place about one o'clock. Within the altar rails were the officiating clergy and the bride and bridegroom. Next to them were their respective supporters—the crown prince of Germany and Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, for the bride, the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburgh for the bridegroom. The queen was on the right, near the prince of Wales. The Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor of Wales were behind her majesty. Next behind them were the princess of Wales, Prince George and the princesses of Wales. The bridesmaids were on the western portion of the dias with the vice-chamberlain and the lord chamberlain on each side. The other royal persons in attendance were seated on each side of the altar. The body of the chapel was occupied by about 150 embassadors and foreign ministers with their families, cabinet ministers, members of the nobility, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The bride wore a white silk dress trimmed with myrtle flowers, and a long vail. The bridesmaids were similarly attired. The queen wore a black corded silk dress, richly embroidered and trimmed, a white vail, a tiara of diamonds, a cloak of royal ermine, and the insignia of the garter. The princess of Wales wore a black dress trimmed with white, and a tiara of diamonds. The duke of Connaught wore the uniform of the Rifle brigade, the prince of Wales the uniform of a field marshal, and the duke of Edinburgh that of an admiral.

The queen's procession left her majesty's entrance to the castle at noon. It comprised three carriages, in the last of which (a landau drawn by four ponies) were her majesty, Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The two other carriages were occupied by members of the royal suite. A field officer's escort of the royal horseguards attended the procession. The clerk of the royal chapel, the marshal, the equerries of the bridegroom and the maids of honor met the queen at the chapel, where her majesty was received by the great officers, and was conducted to the dais by the lord chamberlain, Mendelssohn's march in "Athalie" being played on the organ as the procession moved up the aisle of the chapel.

A quarter of an hour after the departure of her majesty from the castle, the bridegroom, accompanied by his supporters, the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburgh, proceeded with their respective suites in the queen's carriages from the state entrance of the castle to St. George's chapel, attended by a captain's escort of the guards. The bridegroom was received at the west entrance by the lord chamberlain in full ceremonial, and conducted to a seat on the right of the dais leading to the altar; the prince of Wales and the duke of Edinburgh occupying seats near by. The bride left the queen's entrance to the castle at 12.30, accompanied by her father and the crown prince of Germany, with a numerous suite. The bride was received at the west door by the lord chamberlain. The bridal procession was immediately formed, and moved up the nave to the choir, the train of her royal highness being borne by eight unmarried daughters of dukes, marquises and earls. These were, Lady Ela Sackville Russell, eldest daughter of the duke and duchess of Bedford; Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer-Churchville, fifth daughter of the duke and duchess of Marlborough; Lady Blanche Conyngham, eldest daughter of the marquis and marchioness of Conyngham; Lady Adelaide Louisa Jane Taylor, eldest daughter of the marquis of Headfort, Lady Louisa Elizabeth Bruce, sister of the earl of Elgin; Lady Mabel Selina Bridgeman, eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Bradford; Lady Cecilia Lelia Hay, eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Erroll, and Lady Victoria Frederica Caroline Edgcumbe, eldest daughter of the earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

As the procession passed up the chapel, Handel's "Occasional Overture" was given on the organ. The bride was conducted to a seat in the choir on the left of the dais, and her supporters to seats near by, while the bridesmaids stood behind, and the lord chamberlain and vice-chamberlain next to them. The archbishop of Canterbury performed the service. The bride was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the service the choir sang the "Hallelujah Chorus," and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" pealed forth as the bride and bridegroom left the chapel, while in the long walk a salute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony. The royal family and guests left the chapel in the reversed order in which they entered it. All the royal guests returned to the queen's entrance to the castle, where the registry of the marriage was signed in the green drawing-room, and duly attested by the queen and the other distinguished persons invited to attend for that purpose. In the quadrangle opposite the principal entrance of the castle a guard of honor of the second battalion of the Coldstream guards was mounted.

The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The queen gave a magnificent diamond tiara, the brilliants hanging down in sparkling peaks from a central wreath of brilliants of pure water; also a pearl and diamond pendant, the jewel of the royal order of Victoria and Albert, a medallion of the queen and the prince consort, and the jewel of the imperial order of the crown of India, her majesty's royal and imperial cipher, "V R and I," in diamonds, pearls and torquoises, encircled by a border set with pearls, and surmounted by the imperial crown, jeweled and enameled in heraldic colors attached to a light blue worsted ribbon, edged with white.

The marriage presents were displayed in the white drawing-room of the castle, and were coming in up to the last moment. Later in the day the presents were viewed by many members of the royal family and party staying at the castle. Some of the most valuable jewelry presented had no cards attached. The room was filled with costly and splendid gifts and works of art. Diamonds blazed in one corner on a special table reserved for them. A center-table was occupied by plate and candelabra. Couches and guerdons had furs, cloaks, lace and embroidery disposed upon them.

Chinese Poetry.

Chinese poetry is the subject of an interesting article in *Macmillan's Magazine*. Few persons appreciate the genuine poetry to which the Chinese have given birth, yet poetry occupies almost as important a place in their literature as in our own. Here is a literal translation of a short poem:

The heart, when it is harassed, finds no place of rest.
The mind, when embittered, thinks only of grief.

In the following the writer is supposed to be apostrophizing a bed of chrysanthemum plants in full bloom:

See their slender shadows pictured on the fence white! their delicate perfume scents the garden walls;
Their tints, now dark, now light, flash one against the other;
The dews as they drop strengthen their frames;
Hungry, they feed on air—
What can with their bright colors compete?
Talking of them one might pity their languor, as of that of an invalid;
Delicate, they open with constitutions at best subliminal,
Yet say but that they bloom to no purpose;
For did they not by their charms inspire Tao to poetry and conviviality?

Here is one that has been metrically translated. It is called the "Tiny Rill:"

Over green fields and meadows a tiny rill ran
(The little precious coquette);
She was pretty, she knew, and thus early began
Gayly flirting with all that she met.

Her favors on both sides she'd gracefully
Regardless of whom they might be;
One moment she'd kiss the sweet lips of a flower,
The next—lave the root of a tree.

She would leap from one rock to another in play,
Tumble down on her pebbly bed;
Like a naiad, let the dazzling, sunsmitten spray,
Fall in prismatic gems round her head.

Sometimes she would lash herself into rage,
And rush roaring and seething along;
Till a bit of smooth ground would her anger assuage,
When she'd liquidly murmur a song.

How Careless Men Can be With Money.

A correspondent says: My friend was a paymaster of a large railroad company, and one day he went out with $30,000

The Centre Reporter.

FAED. KURTZ.....EDITOR

—:0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 3, 1879.

The delectable Lewistown Gazette is haunted by rebels since the democrats have captured the two houses of congress. Oh Moseby!

Nearly all the radical organs are in spasms about the rebs since the 4th of March. The people are not so much frightened about the rebs as they were over the robs under the rads.

The stationery steal which the REPORTER referred to several weeks ago among a dozen other steals about our state capital, is to be investigated. If it is fairly investigated we predict there will be a big stink. But the other steals should also be looked up—we pointed out a score of them in the REPORTER week before last. Let every stall in the stable be examined.

The audisor general's report shows that the cost of stationery for the two houses of the legislature in 1875 amounted to $13,220 55; in 1876 it was $23,140. 06; in 1877 it reached $25,206.91, and in 1878 it ran up to $35,599 71. Many members declare that it was impossible for the two houses to have used the stationery thus paid for by the state, and there are intimations that the report of the committee will be startling to the fleeced tax-payers of the state.

We repeat what we said three weeks ago—$3000 will pay for all the stationery for the two houses.

At last the agony over the Berlin mission has ended. On 28 Mr. Hayes sent the nomination of Andrew D White, of New York, to the senate, as minister to Berlin. This is a dark horse nomination; there was such an earnest contest among the different aspirants, that they were all thrown aside and a new man taken.

The Detroit river is to be tunneled the contract price is $1,500,000. It will extend from Stony island to Anderson, out a distance of 3,700 feet, with double arches for a double track eighteen feet high and fifteen feet wide.

And now they claim to have Charley Ross in Snyder county, in the person of a stray boy who came in possession of Mr. John Ulsh, sr.

Whenever Yocum don't vote with the greenbackers, and its not often he does, he tumbles over to the republicans to give them a lift—always ready when they need him. Those democrats who voted for him can now balance their sheets and see what they have. With Curtin there, and that will be seon, we will have a member who will be of some account, both to the country and the democracy. Gov. Curtin's case is a strong and clear one, and if congress does not adjourn too soon it will no doubt be decided in his favor at the present extra session.

The republicans say it is revolution to tack the repeal of the radical election laws on an appropriation bill. As that is the way the radicals managed to pass these laws, we say it is just as fair to repeal them in the manner in which they were enacted in 1872. If that is revolution, we favor it.

The late Teller (Blaine) committee has been reformed by the democrats of the senate and will hereafter be known as the Wallace committee, from Senator Wallace being the chairman. Mr. Wallace will now be placed in a position to unearth some things regarding the presidential steal which the Teller committee would rather have covered up or white washed. If there is any balm in Gilead Mr. Wallace will know how to get at it, he was on the minority in the Teller committee which did not allow him much scope, and his present position will enable him to catch up and do those things which were left undone.

The action of the joint democratic caucus, at Washington, on 26 ult., will meet a hearty response from every democrat and can not be found fault with by any fairminded republican. The proposition of the joint committee to repeal the jurors' test oath, the authorization of troops at the polls and to modify the supervisors' act so as to abolish the deputy marshals and to retain two supervisors at each poll, with the recommendation that repealing clauses be inserted in the several appropriation bills, was adopted. A substitute was offered by Emory Speer, of Georgia, which proposed that the repealing bills recommended by the joint committee should be passed as separate and independent measures. There was a lengthy discussion of the whole subject, Senator Bayard advocating the adoption of Mr. Speer's substitute, while Senators Voorhees and Latuar and others supported the proposition of the joint committee. The speeches were of a conservative character and all favored a careful protection of the ballot while earnestly insisting upon the repeal of laws under which the constitutional rights of voters have been openly and repeatedly violated.

[The Tribune.]

"If the Union soldiers while fighting to put down the rebellion could have foreseen that in 1879 there would be nineteen ex-Confederate officers in the Senate of the United States and only four men who risked their lives for the old flag, they would have been almost excusable if they had grounded arms and refused to fight for a country destined so soon to honor its betrayers more than its defenders. Yet this is what it has come to."

To which the World makes the following response:

Very good. Now let the Tribune tell us whether the reason why the loyal States have sent but four Union soldiers to the Senate is—

I. That very few leading Republicans "went out and risked their lives for the old flag;" or.

II. That the Republicans don't care to waste Senatorships on the men who "went ont and risked their lives for the old flag"?

It is quite immaterial to us which explanation our contemporary offers; meanwhile we desire Messrs. Platt, Hamlin, Blaine, Dawes, Hoar, Chandler, Conkling and all the other "war horses" who are now saving the Union over again to understand on the Tribune's authority that they did not go out and risk their lives for the old flag, and that their presence in Congress is an outrage upon all who did this.

A daughter of Gov. Hubbard of Connecticut, the other day eloped with her father's coachman and got married. The governor is much distressed thereat—the daughter was his favorite and youngest. The coachman bore a good reputation,

THEY DIED HARD.

The rads of the U. S. Senate did—on the 4 of March. They enjoyed the fat things of the land uninterruptedly for 18 years. Like the hardened sinner, who enjoyed all the pleasures of the world without the fear of the judgement before him, when the hour to die comes his eyes have a longing look for to stay and he does not wish to depart; like Lot's wife these fellows prefer brimstone and Gomarah.

When the democrats of the senate made a move to put democrats into the senate offices, last week, instead of republicans, a wail of agony and distress went up from Conkling, Edmunds, Hoar and the rest, and they begged to have the half dozen republican senate officials retained and that no change be made. Wallace and Beck and the other democratic leaders said they could not see it and intended to make the old fellows walk and put their own friends into the places. Where did the rads spare a democrat when they could put one out? They now hold one hundred thousand offices throughout the country, yet stand up in the senate like cry-babies and ask the democrats not to put out the half dozen radicals that have been there so "xy for years!

If there is any thing these radical senators might with some propriety plead for it is that the fellows put out be not prosecuted and put into the penitentiary for plundering.

They die hard—but they must go—yes, they did go, and are out. Even if the democrats were not in power, we would say there should be a change, and a new set of republicans be put in instead of keeping one set at the crib for 18 to 20 years. We never knew of such impudence as that displayed by the republican senators when they made their howling protest against having their nests put out of the senate offices and democrats put in.

Such unselfish patriotism like that of Conkling, Edmunds and Hoar, is too high to give vent to in the senate. Let them wait until the 4th of July, then get upon the top most rail of the fence and whistle Yankee Doodle.

DEPUTY MARSHAL PETS.

What kind of a machine the one is which the radicals invented to assist them at the elections, will be plainly seen from the evidence of Marshal Kerns, before the Wallace committee the other day:

James N. Kerns testified he had been United States marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania for seven years; the mayor of Philadelphia, who is a republican, appoints the members of the police force of that city; there are from 1,000 to 1,200 policemen on the active list; they are republicans; there are 680 voting precincts or divisions in the city; should judge that in about two thirds of these divisions the election officers in November, 1878, were republicans; will assess appointed 773 deputy marshals for that election; the excess over 686 is explained by the fact that a second deputy was in some cases appointed by request of citizens; not more than two were appointed to any one poll, 36 arrests were made by his officers, some on election day, of which most were on view, others afterwards on warrants of the courts; three of these have been tried and two convicted and others are awaiting trial. The total amount of money extended by witness, as claimed by him from the general government on account of the November election, was about $7,000. Deputies received $10 for two days' service. On Monday they received instructions, their commissions, etc., and the next day was election day.

Had 773 deputies in Philadelphia, on election day, at $10 per day, to arrest 37 voters, democrats, shows up the thing nicely. Now this is one of the infamous laws the democrats intend to repeal. What honest republican desires such an infamous statute to remain on the books?

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution requesting him to furnish a statement of the amounts paid to supervisors of elections for 1876 and 1878 in excess of fees in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The amounts claimed he says are: New York, Northern District, $11,578.80; New York, Eastern District, $15,969.55; New Jersey, $7,324 85; Pennsylvania, Eastern District $5,830.50; Indiana, $1,000, the chief supervisors in 1876, $59,383, and in 1878 $5,108 and to the other supervisors to 1876 $110,914, and in 1878 $110,099 The amount expended in Louisiana to those years was $13,491; Massachusetts $9,373; New Jersey, $10,236; New York $145,197; Cincinnati, O., $1,610; Pennsylvania, Eastern District, $58,280; Western District, $5,290; Illinois, $10,120.

Read the facts which the Wallace committee has already proven, and then say whether the infamous deputy marshal business should be continued.

Estimates of the wheat and fruit crops from nearly every county in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky indicate that the wheat crop will be bounteous, while there is a poor prospect for peaches and apples.

Senator Wallace has arrived in Washington from Philadelphia and expresses much satisfaction at the result of the investigation in Philadelphia. He says the committee are only on the threshold of great frauds.

The woman suffrage measure was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of 85 to 82.

The Tyrone Herald of 27 ult, says over five hundred emigrants, from different sections of this State, passed through that place on Tuesday evening, on their way to Kansas. Among them are about one hundred and seventy-five Dunkards, or German Baptists. They had with them a Bishop and a full organization.

Hugging sociables are popular in some rural parts of New Jersey. The prices charged are given for benevolent purposes. It costs ten cents to hug a girl between fifteen and twenty, but you have to pay twenty-five cents for a young widow, five cents for a girl between twenty and thirty, and a dollar for hugging a married lady.

The Williamsport Bulletin which in 1876 was strongly anti-Grant and anti-third term, has wheeled around and booms for Grant and a third term. It may have been taken with a longing for the fat flesh pots under Grantism.

At the Chamber of Commerce in Pittsburg on 24, Captain John F. Dravo made a speech bitterly denouncing the Philadelphia merchants who signed the remonstrances against the riot bill, and urging Pittsburgers to withdraw their patronage from all such merchants. Major William Frew argued that the Philadelphians should not be reproached for guarding their own interests. Postmaster Anderson followed in the same strain as Dravo.

A Boston firm which has been dealing in hides, has failed with $160,000 liabilities. We suppose they are hide bound.

A question for debating societies: Which is the worst, Simon or the widow?

A Massachusetts saving's bank treasurer has embezzled ninety thousand dollars, doing it all in three years time.

Gen. Sherman thinks there is no prospect for an Indian war.

The American Bible revision committee held their regular monthly meeting for March in New York on the 27th, 28th and 29th. The old testament committee finished the second revision of the Acts of the Apostles.

The Oliver Cameron case, it was thought, would get to the jury on Tuesday, 1st.

WHAT WE BUY AND SELL.

Although we buy a great many articles from foreigners, and sell a great many articles to them, there are comparatively few articles of import of very great value compared with the value of some of the great staples of American agricultural production we export. The values of the principal articles of import during the last calendar year were, in round numbers, as follows:

Coffee.	$ 49,800,000
Gold and Silver.	28,800,000
Hides and skins.	16,400,000
Tea.	15,200 000
Raw silk.	6,000,000
Breadstuffs.	10,000,000
Manufactures of cotton.	11,000,000
Fish.	5,500,000
Fish, and manufactures of.	15,400,000
Fruits and nuts.	10,000,000
Iron and steel.	8,700,000
Leather and leather goods.	7,000,000
Silk goods.	21,300,000
Sugars.	77,300,000
Tin.	9,000,000
Tobacco and cigars.	6,100,000
Wines.	5,600 000
Wool and woolens.	28,800,000
Total.	$341,800,000

The total value of imports for the year was $461,680,326. About three-fourth in value, therefore, of all our imports consisted of the eighteen articles and classes of articles enumerated. No other article or class of articles reached $5,000,000 in value, and many of them were valued below half a million each. It will be observed that the largest item is sugar, the most of which we import from Cuba. Our export trade to Cuba is comparatively small. Next in importance is coffee, the greater part of which we obtain from Brazil, with which country also our export trade is small.

Our principal domestic exports during the same year were, in round numbers, as follows, all articles and classes of articles below $5,000,000 in value being omitted:

Living animals.	$ 10,000,000
Bread and breadstuffs.	200,700,000
Raw cotton.	184,700,000
Manufactured cotton.	10,600 000
Gold and silver.	19,500,000
Iron and steel.	13,200 000
Leather and leather goods.	8,200,000
Mineral oils.	41,000 000
Other oils.	5,300,000
Provisions.	125,600,000
Tallow.	7,200,000
Tobacco, and manufactures of.	32,200,000
Wood, and manufactures of.	15,900,000
Total.	$680,100,000

The total value of domestic exports for the year was $748,548,628. Hence it will be seen that nearly seven-eighths in value of our domestic exports consisted of the thirteen articles and classes of articles enumerated. It will also be seen that the great bulk of our exports consists of agricultural products and mineral oils, the total of these articles exceeding $600,000,000, and that a comparatively insignificant part consists of articles far advanced by process of manufacture. Although our manufactures are of superior quality, and amount in value to at least three thousand millions of dollars annually, we export a relatively small proportion of the grand total. With the exception of cotton goods and manufactures of iron and steel, we exported no kind of manufactured articles last year to the value of five million dollars. Even of cotton goods we did not export as much as we did in 1860. We could sell agricultural implements, sewing machines, cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, and many other articles of manufacture, in competition with foreign productions if our manufacturers had the wisdom to remove some of the obstructions they have laid upon themselves in the name of protection.

Last year we imported and re-exported foreign products to the value of $21,109,002. Most of the re-export items were of small value. The principal of them were, in round numbers, as follows: Coffee, $2,700,000; gold and silver coin and bullion, $7,300,000, of which $6,700,000 was foreign coin; tea, $700,000; breadstuffs, $2,300,000; wool and woolens $1,100,000. These five items amount to $14,100,000, or about two-thirds of the whole. No other item reached half a million, and the most of them were below $100,000. The re-export trade of Great Britain easily exceeds our own, this is especially true with respect to tea, coffee, sugar, silks, spices and gold and silver. Fifty years hence it will probably be different. America may then have the great merchant marine of the world, and an American city may be the world's clearing-house.

"THOSE BRIGADIERS."

If the Union soldiers while fighting to put down the rebellion could have foreseen that in 1879 there would be nineteen ex Confederate officers in the Senate of the United States and only four men who risked their lives for the old flag, they would have been almost excusable if they had grounded arms and refused to fight for a country destined so soon to honor its betrayers more than its defenders.—N. Y. Tribune.

The reason why such a large number of the Southern representatives in Congress happen to have been Confederate soldiers is that during the war of the rebellion, the brains and culture of the South went to the front to fight. However mistaken their cause, they were willing to show their devotion to it by risking their lives for it. Their soldiers represented such a large and, by all odds, such a respectable portion of their community, that in the selection of representatives they must need be confined largely to ex-Confederate soldiers. In the North it is quite different. Many of the loudest mouthed loyalists had no taste for fighting. They were and ever since have been vigorous in their assertions of patriotism, but they snuffed the battle from afar. Mr. Blaine, for instance, rather than prove his faith by his works, sent a substitute who got into the Provost Marshal's office and from there was promoted to the penitentiary. The Camerons about that time were more interested in getting army contracts for themselves and their friends than setting regiments in the field. Mr. Conkling's beautiful figure was, we believe, never exposed as a target for rebel bullets. Zach Chandler has told us only how his back was turned to the enemy. Dawes and Hoar were both in the prime of life when the war broke out, but neither ever buckled on the sword. And so of the rest of them. Had they been as brave and honest for their professed convictions as their Southern colleagues, the roll call of Union Generals would find more to answer to it.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Page 348 of volume 17 of the United States Statutes at Large exhibits an act "in relation to sundry civil expenses and other purposes," and commonly called an appropriation act, inserted in the body of which are several important amendments to then existing statutes concerning the employment of supervisors and deputy marshals at elections. That was in 1872, when the Republicans found it convenient to insert in an appropriation bill a recognition and extension of arbitrary arrests on election day. When, in 1879, the Democrats seek to repeal those amendments of 1872 and the laws upon which they were based, and find it convenient to insert this repeal in another appropriation bill, the Democrats are told by their opponents in Congress and in the press that this design is revolutionary. But why more revolutionary in 1879 than in 1872? Why more revolutionary in the repeal than in the enactment?

A bill is now before the Illinois Legislature, and will probably become a law for the protection of bank depositors. It provides, among other things, that a bank officer receiving a deposit and knowing the bank to be insolvent or on the verge of suspension at the time shall be guilty of fraud, and fined double the amount of the deposit or imprisoned in the penitentiary. It also proposes to forbid the loaning of deposits or trust funds of a savings bank to its officers without the consent of depositors and in a general way aims at making it a crime punishable the same as any other form of theft, for bank officers to take what does not belong to them. There is no doubt of the necessity of some such restrictions as these in Illinois, as well as in every other State where they do not at present exist.

The Belmont oil works in Philadelphia were burned on Monday. Loss, $100,000.

The state legislature sat its ordinary time now and nothing at all done.

A few nights ago an attempt was made to wreck a train on the Penn'a railroad, six miles this side of Harrisburg, by placing rocks on the track. The rocks were however thrown off by being struck by a passenger train. Hanging is too good for the guilty ones.

Deputy United States Marshall Covington who has been in the mountains of eastern Kentucky during the past two weeks, telegraphs that he has captured fourteen moonshiners and destroyed a number of illicit stills.

It was said in well informed quarters that there was not much reason to doubt now that the appropriation bills, with the political features attached, would become laws either with or without the signature of the President; that there was a strong probability that if he could not bring himself to the point of affixing his signature to the bills he would permit them to become laws by allowing the constitutional limit of ten days to expire without returning them. These views are only matters of opinion, but they are received with confidence, and so strong has the impression taken hold of the Stalwart Republicans that the President is "shaky" that they go up to the White House in troops every day to expostulate with him and stiffen him up.

In Chester, Pa., a man fell dead while taking a drink of liquor.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Sub-Committee in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 28.—This morning at half past 9 o'clock, the sub committee of five of the Wallace-Teller senatorial investigating committee, appointed to take testimony in regard to the late November election in this city, held its first session at room No. 42, at the Girard house. The committee consists of Senators Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Hear, of Massachusetts; Garland, of Arkansas; McDonald, of Indiana and Cameron, of Wisconsin, all of whom arrived late last night.

The first witness called was R. C. Howell, residing No. 933 Franklin street, Second division of the Twentieth ward. He testified that the marshal in his division was Charles Oliphant, who was drunk on the day of the election and insulted democratic voters. A. M. Hackenburg desired to vote, when Oliphant said: "I'll take you anyhow." His vote had not been challenged and citizens succeeded in getting him away. The deputy marshal held the republican window book through the day. The division has always been a peaceful one, and there was no need of any marshal there whatever.

John Trainor, of the Second division, Twenty-ninth ward, was then called. Chas. Herr was the United States marshal on election day at the division; his character was very bad, and about a year ago he had been arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses; a Mr. Emery came up to vote, when Herr said he had no right to vote, and squared off as if to fight; Mr. Emery became frightened and went down to the corner, and the marshal after him; in the afternoon learned that Emory had been arrested, and then went to court and got a writ of *habeas corpus*, took him out of the station house, but he got his vote without the writ; Herr was soliciting republican votes; he had a badge under his coat.

Frank M. Hutchinson, of the Eighth division, Fifth ward, testified that Arthur Vance was one of the marshals in his division; when he went to vote he was challenged; his name was not upon the list; his voucher proceeded to testify that he was a resident of the ward, when Vance shouted from a small room, "If that man votes I'll arrest him." The judge decided that the witness was qualified to vote and did vote, when Vance arrested him, on the ground that he was a delinquent poll tax payer of the Twentieth ward. On approaching the poll he was asked if he would vote for Petroff; he asked for a democratic ticket. When he was arrested he told the marshal that as sure as he was imprisoned he would have the marshal arrested for false imprisonment; was taken to the United States district attorney's office, when Vance remarked that he did not want to give any trouble, and the witness replied he knew he was right and asked no favors. He was then taken before the marshal, who admitted him in his own recognizance to appear the next day. He appeared, but his case was not called, and he has not since been called since then Marshal Vance met him and said he had acted too hastily. Some one had told him that he was from the Twentieth ward, and he had not seen his tax receipt.

Michael M'Ginnis, a resident of Apple Tree alley, the Sixth division Sixth ward, was called and testified that John Homeyard and Arthur Muto were the United States marshals at that election division. They walked about and did not do much. The policemen kept near the polls; during the morning Homeyard threatened to pull a Mr. Hyde in. He also pulled out a black jack and threatened a democratic friend that the witness had brought to vote. A democrat came to M'Ginnis and said that a man who wanted to vote had been brought from Race street wharf, and he called on the deputy marshal to arrest him, but Homeyard refused, saying: "You've got a badge on, arrest him your self;" the policemen stood within two feet of the polls and said they did not care for the laws.

Charles Miller, detective, employed by the city, testified to the reputations borne by some of the deputy marshals in question. Philip Maddox, he said, was convicted of highway robbery and had only been out of prison about a year. Frank M'Namee was a desperate character, who had been convicted of having stolen goods in his possession. Albert Lenore he knew to be a bad man. Daniel Redding was a notorious character who had been tried in 1869, but not convicted on account of having "so many good swearers." Rodney S. Springfield was tried for killing a man. Michael Slaven was a repeater and thief and Wm. Glenn was "pretty rough around elections."

Charles I. Murray, of the Twenty third ward, was at the polls on election day and saw the police blocking the window and preventing legal voters from voting.

SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTIES.

Among a number of very important decisions made by the Supreme Court recently, was one of vital importance to most owners of real estate. Under existing rulings and practice holders of properties purchased and sold "under and subject" to a mortgage have been held personally liable for the difference between the face of the mortgage and the proceeds of the sale of the property, in case it has depreciated below the amount of the mortgage. Divested of its technicalities, an elaborate opinion delivered by the Supreme Court, on Monday, reverses the rulings of the lower courts and a long existing practice, and makes the holder of the mortgage dependent wholly upon the property itself for his satisfaction, unless the owner has expressly promised to be liable for any deficiency. If the property fall in value below the amount of the mortgage there is no claim on the owner beyond what is satisfied by the sale of the property itself. This ruling settles a principle of great importance to all owners of real estate upon which there is any mortgage.—*Altoona Call.*

WHAT IS DIABETES?

Doctors differ as to what is diabetes, but it is conceded by those who have been troubled with kidney disorder and liver complaint that Kidney Wort is the boss remedy. In constipation piles and painful stools it both relieves and cures.

The Creek Indians of Manitoba threaten a general war of extermination against the whites.

ASSASSINATING A JUDGE.

How Thomas Buford Went Gunning for a Member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—A disappointed litigant angry at a judicial decision went out gunning for the Judge of the Court of Appeals and succeeded in assassinating one of them, Judge John M. Elliott, in front of the Capitol Hotel, of this city. Colonel Thomas Buford, of Henry County, has for some time had a case of much importance to him pending in the Court of Appeals, and the case was decided recently by the Court adversely to Buford, and Judge Elliott delivered the opinion. At 1 o'clock the Court adjourned and the Judges went to the Capitol Hotel to dine. Chief Justice Pryor arrived at the hotel the first of any of his colleagues and spoke to Buford, who was sitting on the porch and at that time unarmed. In a very little while Judges Elliott and Hines followed the Chief Justice. In the mean time Buford had left his seat and had procured a double barrelled shot gun, and with a game-bag over his shoulder he looked as though he was starting on an innocent gunning expedition. Judge Elliott met him at the foot of the massive stone steps of the hotel and remarked pleasantly to the discomfited suitor:

"It is a fine day for sniping."

"Yes," replied Buford. "Won't you come take a drink?"

This invitation Judge Elliott politely declined and bowing to Judge Hines, who was going elsewhere, turned and started up the steps of the hotel. Before he had half reached the top Buford deliberately levelled his gun at Judge Elliott and, firing, the load passed through the left side of the Judge and lodged in his heart. The gun being loaded with buckshot of course the Judge fell dead. Buford placed his hat under the head of his victim and said:

"Now die like a man."

The assassin was immediately taken in custody and the dead Judge's body was carried into the hotel, where the other Judges and his numerous friends gathered around it. When brought before Esquire Gwynn, Buford passionately kissed the barrels of his gun which he had taken from the hands of a bystander. In the jail he said, "I intended the other load for Judge Pryor, but changed my mind." The excitement here is beyond all precedent and we are well accustomed to it at that. Threats of lynching have been made but nothing has been done up to 11 o'clock. The suit was brought some years ago in Henry County to enforce a heavy lien on Buford's farm. Judge Pryor, now Chief Justice, was Circuit Judge of that county at the time and decided the case against Buford. The decision meant his utter impoverishment.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

A Negro Taken from Jail, Lynched, and His Body Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., March 26 1879.—This evening a fearful affair took place at Fort Scott, Kansas. Early in the day Gus Howard, the negro who outraged a twelve-year-old child on Monday, was caught and smuggled into jail. A mob of 1,000 persons surrounded the building, and by dark it numbered 8,000. Shortly after seven o'clock a rush was made with an improvised battering ram at the jail door, which was smashed in. The jailer was overpowered and Howard dragged out by the howling mob with a rope around his neck. He was a powerful negro, and on the way to the public square held the rope in his teeth most of the time, and fought and struggled desperately.

Arriving at the market square, he was hauled to a lamppost and pulled up writhing, swearing and praying, and held until he was dead. A monster bonfire was then kindled, the body hurled upon it and burned until nothing remained, the mob howling about and putting faggots to the fire like demons. The scene was horrible, and, occurring after dark, was terribly real and weird.

A MURDERER CRAVES DEATH TO ESCAPE THE CONSTANT VISION OF His VICTIM.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1879.—Knox Martin, the negro murderer of John Wettemmier and wife, still insists that he wants to be hung, and that he prefers death to another year of remorse in a prison cell. He says that he sees the ghastly, bloody victims in his dreams, their crushed faces, the woman's broken neck, her appealing, beseeching piteous look as she awoke to raise her feeble arm to ward off the blow that struck her dead, the sleeping children, left in the blood of their parents—everything hourly recurs so vividly to his mind that it is intolerable, and he courts death. He embraced the Catholic faith to-day, Father Vesil administering the rite of baptism in the presence of two Sisters of Mercy. An attempt to be made by physicians to resuscitate Martin after he is cut down lends additional interest to the proposed execution.

OLIVER CAMERON.

Washington, March 29.—Mrs. Oliver was early in attendance. She gave signs of being much indisposed, the ailment arising principally from a cold contracted while sitting in the poorly ventilated court room. It was rumored about the court house that in the event that Mrs. Oliver did not obtain a verdict she would have the testimony and letters in the trial printed in book form, and that she would canvass the state of Pennsylvania for its sale.

The question of Mr. Riddle's testimony was the first question discussed, and the greater portion of the morning was consumed in citing authorities pro and con regarding the propriety of its going to the jury. Eventually when General Butler, after consulting with his associate, moved a non suit the crowd in the court were taken by surprise, although it was whispered yesterday that an effort would be made to-day to throw the case out of court. But this mode of accomplishing that end was not expected. Mr. Peters read the twentieth rule of the court, requiring that this plea should have been put in the original defense.

The claim for a non-suit on the grounds of the Riddle receipts making little impression on the judge, General Butler adopted another line of argument and contended that Mrs. Oliver had no right to sue for breach of promise of marriage, as she was at the time a married woman, according to the laws of Kentucky, whereupon the judge said: "If a senator, after a full knowledge of her debauchery, consented to marry her there is no constitutional law against his doing so. (Laughter.) If the dish is served to a court of justice it has to be partaken of. There was no distinction; filth and everything else had to be taken in. I overrule the motion. I am not afraid they are going to run away with justice when I have the reins. Adjourn the court. (Laughter.)

PERSIA.

A Disastrous Earthquake.

London, March 24.—The *Times* reports that there were shocks of an earthquake in Northern Persia during Saturday and Sunday. Minach was much damaged and the adjacent villages of Tark and Mannan totally destroyed. Out of eleven hundred inhabitants only a few escaped death.

A SHORT STORY

Kidney-Wort is a slightly cathartic vegetable remedy for liver and kidney disorders, which it cures by the dis-ination and expulsion of morbific agencies in the blood. For piles it is almost beneficent discovery. Children can use it.

--The jury in the Oliver rendered a verdict in favor of Cameron.

FROM DAKOTA.

FORT BUFORD, March 18, 1879.

EDITOR REPORTER:—At the risk of being uninteresting, your correspondent has concluded to give you a brief description of this place and surroundings, and perhaps after all it will possess a little interest for some of your many readers.

Well to commence, our village is situated on the Missouri river, about two miles from where the Yellow Stone river empties into it, and about its only use as far as I have been able to discover, is as a depot of supplies for the towns and posts on the more remote frontier. It is pleasantly situated on high table lands, and is uniformly healthy; chills, fever and such miasmatic diseases, except in a few instances being comparatively unknown.

The surrounding country within fifty miles of this place is table land, diversified with short hills and bluffs. The country generally is not fertile and does not produce like our Pennsylvania lands. The chief productions are potatoes and onions unless you except bull berries, a sour acid fruit and great favorite with the natives of this country.

Speaking of the natives reminds me that I should give you some terrible story of the blood thirsty savages, but the good behavior of late forbids it.

There are very few white settlers here the many indian reservations upon which no one is allowed to settle being the cause however there has been considerable talk of cutting down these reservations from their present dimensions to three miles square, in the event of which I expect to see at no distant day a large town in the vicinity), and what few white men are here are chiefly occupied as teamsters and wood-choppers for the Post Trader and the steamboats that ply this river in the summer. Wages range from $45 to $60 per month.

Climate.—Well, the climate, I am sorry to say, is not exactly like that of Florida and when that polar wave struck us the other day and sunk the mercury down to 42° below zero, we could very easily have imagined ourselves on some polar expedition, without any great scratch of imagination either. The winter continues eight months, and summer the remainder of the year; but do not think it is not hot here, for I assure you it is, and the clouds of mosquitoes that swarm about every thing that has life would make you think you were in the swamps of the Carolinas instead of Dakota.

And now I believe I have given you the brief description promised, and will draw to a close. We have some nice little items of gossip here occasionally with which I will regale your readers at some future time. J. C. S.

FIVE PERSONS PERISH IN A BURNING HOTEL.

Claremont, N. H., March 29.—At one o'clock this morning the inmates of the Tremont house in this town were startled by an alarm of fire. Terror stricken men, woman and children rushed frantically through the blinding smoke, half asleep and completely bewildered by the sudden alarm and the frightful scene which met them as they emerged from their rooms. Men and women jumped to the yard below in a nude or partly dressed condition.

Anna Johnson, a chamber girl, whose room was on the third floor, tried to escape from the hall through the stairs, but found a solid wall of fire obstructing her passage. She ran back to her room, raised the window and hung out as far as possible without falling, and screamed frantically for assistance. She was soon enveloped in a huge cloud of smoke, which was occasionally lit up by flashes of flame as fire worked its way upward. Several efforts were made to rescue her but failed. There she remained until the wall fell in, and she became a charred mass amid the burning ruins.

About the same time Mrs. S. A. Chase a pastry cook in the establishment; Lydia Merrill, a table girl, and Charles Morgan a guest of the house, went down with the tumbling walls, mingling their shrieks with the horrible din and crash which prevailed within and without.

In all five persons perished in the flames and others were injured.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Dreese, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 3rd day of Apr. A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Apr being the 28th day of April 1879, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr in the ear of our Lord, 1879, and in the 103 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.

CAMPHOR MILK.

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 50 cents. 3 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.

Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer M. D.

Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and consume more milk and fodder. It improves the condition; it also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 133 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills, marchly

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indigestion to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Ask your druggist and if he has it not, send to Proprietor E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches it Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, bad ache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00 (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

Mar 20 4t

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.

Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.

Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.

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